THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,665—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th July
L	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	27th "
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th July
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	5th Aug

This fine Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2700	300	8th July.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	24th "

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexanderson	13th July.

PASSAGES are now available by this steamer at moderate rates. The Cabins and Saloon are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to passage-money, cabin plan, &c., apply to—
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Forbes St., Bombay. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.
For passage apply to
Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bunhire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 14th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th July.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th July 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHULTZE'S POWDER.
UNEQUALLED for clean and effective shooting.
Per tin Rs. 2-8.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.
THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and Indiarubber Washer complete.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Domestic Filters in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	9	8
" " " " Wicker-covered	11	0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8
" " " " Wicker-covered.	13	8
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
" " " " Wicker-covered.	17	0
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
" " " " Wicker-covered.	23	8
" 2 Five-gallon size	27	0
" " " Wicker-covered	31	0
" 3 Six-gallon size	34	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)	5	8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 31st March, 1889, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment, on or after 17th instant, on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.
By Order of the Directors,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Bombay, July 5, 1889. Manager.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

CRICKET KIT
OF the very best quality, and carefully selected to meet the requirements of the Indian Climate.

			Rs.	a.
CRICKET BATS, Single Cane, Treacher's Special		each	7	0
Do.	Double Cane	do. "	8	8
Do.	Treble Cane	do. "	10	8

These Bats have been specially made to the order of TREACHER & Co., and will be found unexceptionable in use. The single Cane Bat, at the particularly low price of Rs. 7, can be economically used as a Practice Bat, as it will stand Hard Wear much better than the Ordinary ractice Bat.
The Double and Treble Cane Bats are quite unequalled at the price.
It should be noted that each of Treacher's Special Bats is guaranteed.

			Rs.	as.
CRICKET BALLS, Treacher & Co.'s, Double Seam		each	3	12
Do.	do.	Treble Seam "	4	12
Do.	do.	Four Seam, Registered pattern, the finest manufactured "	5	8

There is nothing in the Indian Market superior to these : they are strongly recommended or the manner in which they will stand Hard Wear.

		Rs.	a.
CRICKET BATS, Cobbett's All Cane	each	13	0
Do. Frowd's Driver	"	15	8
Do. Patent Exceller	"	14	8
Do. For Boys, from Re. 1-12 to		5	0
CRICKET BALLS, Duke's Double Seam	each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam	"	5	8
Do. do. For Boys...Re. 1-8 to		2	8
STUMPS, Plain Polished Ash, with Bales	per set	3	12
Do. with Brass Ferrules	"	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points	"	7	0
Do. for Boys	"	2	8

		Rs.	a.
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS of superior quality, and well ventilated	per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular Indiarubber	"	7	4
BAGS for carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock	"	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin	"	8	4
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c.	each	13	8
SHOES fitted with Spikes		12	8
BOYS' CRICKET SETS, complete, in Box		10	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.
NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.
IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs sure ease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing.
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE, F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.
"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to MR. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."
N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.
THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.
PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof	20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	20
" " Oxford Shoes	15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	25
Do for short Boots	20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

NORTHERN INDIA TEAS.
FROM THE HOLTA PLANTATIONS.
The finest and Choicest Teas are grown on the Estate.

HOLTA MIXTURE.	PLANTATION MIXTURE.	ORANGE PEKOE.
A delicious, full-flavored, and fragrant combination.	Our Own Mixture of selected Holta Teas in enormous demand, choice and full-flavored.	The most fragrant and delicate Tea that can be picked.
Per 1-lb. packet, Re. 1-6.	Per 1-lb. packet, As. 14.	Per 1-lb. packet, Re. 1-8.
Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 6-8.	Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 4.	Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 7.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvelious efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, the nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE
BOMBAY.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JULY 13,
THEIR GRAND AND REFINED MINSTREL
AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF THE CELEBRATED
AUSTRALIAN QUARTETTE,
Messrs. T. EMPSON, T. J. LIDDIARD, J. F. PACKARD, ALEX. BOYD.

First appearance of Miss Maitland
First appearance of Miss Amelia Santley
First appearance of Miss Carlton
First appearance of Miss Dalia
First appearance of Miss Queeny Hodge
First appearance of Miss Stephenson
First appearance of Miss Steward
First appearance of Miss Jessy Bond
First appearance of Mr. W. Richards

Box Office at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR W. T. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund will be held in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

By order,
J. GALLAGHER,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 10th July 1889.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER. Knowledge of American Organs, Harmoniums, and General repairs indispensable. Must be steady. Send photo, references, stating age, and salary required, to

MISQUITH & Co.,
Pianoforte Music Rooms, Madras.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

BURGLARS DEFEATED
BY A
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFE.

108, High St., Croydon,
11th June 1889.

Messrs. CHUBB & SONS,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

DEAR SIRS,—We have to inform you that on Saturday night, the 8th, our premises were broken into, and the burglars were employed some hours at your Safe No. 37, which was bought of you on 29th of December 1888, but without success in opening, although they damaged the Safe very much, evidently with a jemmy.

We should feel obliged if you send one of your men down to inspect the same and do the repairs that are necessary. If you would like to use this letter as an Advertisement, we have no objection.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) A. J. LAMBERT & Co.,
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Manufacturers.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, Deed, and Key Boxes.
Locks and Pad Locks of all sizes and descriptions.
Any amount of Locks to be supplied at a moment's notice.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that PATEL BHAICHUND VIZBHOOKHANDASS has contracted to sell to Messrs. VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND and MOTICHUND HURRUKCHUND, Managers to the Temple of Shri SANTHANATH at Pydhowai the immoveable property described below:—All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the above purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Parell or Bhendy Bazaar Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Street No. 47, 49A, Ward No. 2186-2187, containing by admeasurement 258 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 610 and New Survey No. 3023, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the Parell or Bhendy Bazaar Road, on the North by a gully, one moiety whereof belongs to the aforesaid property and one moiety whereof belongs to the adjoining property of Jugjeewan Damodhur, and on the South by the property of the Temple of Shri Santhanath, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Bhaichand Vizbhookhandass and his tenants.—Dated this 10th day of July 1889.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 10th instant.
2. Sanction to be asked to the sale of the surplus land remaining on hand out of the ground purchased for the improvement of Gunbow Street at such rate as may be realized at auction, subject to any reserve price the Commissioner may consider desirable.
3. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 12,715 from surplus cash balance, to complete the payments due to the G. I. P. Railway Co. on account of the construction of Nesbit Road overbridge.
4. Notice from Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha of his intention to move that the Commissioner be asked to inform the Corporation of the amount of Surplus Cash Balance, exclusive of Statutory Balance of one lakh at the end of each official year, from 1883-84 to 1888-89; the sums expended, and the specific purposes to which they have been applied from the said Surplus Cash Balance from 1st April 1884 to 30th June 1889, &c.
5. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 480 from cash balance, to meet the salary of a Veterinary Assistant for 8 months at Rs. 60 per month.
6. Annual Report of the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for 1888.
7. Letter from Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Habib, Suliman Mahomed, and others, objecting to the license fee on the timber shops at Don Tad Street being increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 and the Standing Committee's remarks thereon.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, July 10, 1889.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given had all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of JOHN JAMES SMITH, a Widower, formerly of the Uruli Station, but late of Bombay, European, a Permanent Way Inspector in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of April 1888, leaving a Will dated the 30th day of October 1883, whereof Probate was on the 13th day of December 1888 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY DUNK, of Parel, Bombay, a Carriage Foreman in the employ of the said Company, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Henry Dunk, on his behalf, at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 23rd day of August 1889, as after that date the said Henry Dunk, as such Executor, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the deceased's Niece, Mrs. GEORGINA WILSON (daughter of the late John Nash) formerly of Plaistow, Essex, and now of 26, Carlton Terrace, Elizabeth Street, Upton Park, in the County of Essex, England, the Residuary Legatee named in the said Will, as the person entitled thereto, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 10th day of July 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Executor's Solicitors.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. F. FORBES ADAM, C.I.E., and MR. AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

CAUTION.

AROMATIC BITTERS OR ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, CARLOS DAMASO SIEGERT, ALFREDO CORNELIO SIEGERT, and LUIS BENJAMIN DEL CARMEN SIEGERT, all of Trinidad, in the West Indies, trading under the firm of "Dr. J. G. B. SEIGERT AND HIJOS," are the Inventors of, and have the sole right to manufacture and sell throughout British India and elsewhere, certain wines, bitters, spirits, liqueurs, and other cordials bearing the prefix "Aromatic" or "Angostura," expressly including the abovementioned "AROMATIC BITTERS or ANGOSTURA BITTERS," and that we possess the exclusive right to use the words "Aromatic" or "Angostura" as applied to such wines, bitters, spirits, liqueurs, and cordials, and that our LABEL or TRADE MARK in respect thereof has been DULY REGISTERED; AND notice is hereby further given that any person found in any way infringing our said rights, or any of them, will be proceeded against according to law.—Dated the 27th day of June 1889.

Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT AND HIJOS,
By their attorneys,
DIGNAM, ROBINSON, AND SPARKES.
4, Strand, Calcutta.

SOLE AGENTS for ENGLAND and INDIA—KUHNER HENDSCHEL AND CO.,
115, Cannon Street, London.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal, up to 5th August, 1889, and opened at 12 noon on the 6th August 1889, for SUPPLY of STORES (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March 1890.

The term "more" to include supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for annas 8 at the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of rupees 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of contract deed, or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest-money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

HENRY B. STANFORD, Lieut., R.A.,
For Ordnance Officer in charge.

Madras Arsenal, 4th July 1889

SALE OF RICE MILLS.

PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held in Coconada, on the 13th June, the RICE MILLS of the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at Coconada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes and Co.

The Mills, which are in full working order, consist of two main blocks containing all the machinery and appliances for making Raw and Boiled Rice. There are besides godowns, workshops, drying ground, and houses for the Managing Engineer and his assistants.

The mills can turn out 1,000 bags of unpolished Rice or 600 bags White Rice per day.

Besides the above there are about a dozen horizontal oil presses with all appliances for making Castor Oil, but not in working order.

Intending bidders will have to deposit the sum of Rs. 3,000 in the Bank of Madras, Coconada, in the name of the undersigned to entitle them to bid.

The ground on which the mills are built is held on a 99 years' lease from the Proprietor of the Nadavapilly Estate

Full particulars of the term of Sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. INNES,
Liquidator of the Coringa Company, Limited.

Cocanada, 1st July 1889.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " " B "	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

LAWS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863 ..... £300,690
1885 ..... £988,156
1886 ..... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,192,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

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The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 2s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 85 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

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STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	87½
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New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	565
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
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Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mcdy & Co....					18

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China	60 Do. do...	223

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·702
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·7
Relative Humidity of Air	·908
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	83·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind.....	SSW, WSW. WNW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	332
Fall of Rain.....	2·02
Total fall during month	11·65
Do. year	32·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July ..	0·97

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Goa (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Canara (s), Calcutta, &c.; Gwalior (s), Colombo and China; Akbar (s), Calcutta; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; Singapore (s), Aden and Genoa; and Labourdonnais (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Labourdonnais and Kirby Hall left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The following statement of traffic for the week ending the 6th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 9,976.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Landoura, Baghdad, and Busheer left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Gwalior and Singapore yesterday.

THEFT AT MODY STREET.—Boola Jeevun, residing at Mody Street, Fort, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Tuesday property valued at Rs 52 was stolen from a box in his room, which was found broken open.

FALL OF A NEW HOUSE.—The east end of a newly-built house belonging to Essubkhan Fatteykhan, dyer, at Muddanpoor, fell in on Tuesday. Fortunately the house was empty, and so no persons were injured. The damage is estimated at Rs. 800.

BARODA OFFICIALS AT POONA.—H. E. Dewan Bahadur Luximonrao Jaganath, Prime Minister of Baroda, left Poona for Baroda by the mid-day train yesterday. His Excellency came here on Saturday last to confer with H. H. the Gaekwar on State affairs. Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balchrishnajee Pitale, J. P., Vakeel of Baroda State, left by the same train.—*Observer.*

THE GHARRYWALLA AND HIS FARE.—A European gentleman was charged by a gharrywalla yesterday before Mr. C. Cooper with refusing to pay his fare, which was stated to be Rs. 3. The defendant stated he engaged the victoria at the Elphinstone Circle, drove to a shop in the Fort, and afterwards to the Prince's Dock and back. His worship awarded the complainant Re. 1-10 and eight annas costs.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of a Hindoo man whose name has not been ascertained. Deceased was found lying on the Walkeshwar Road early on Tuesday morning, evidently under the influence of liquor. The man was removed to hospital, where he died on Tuesday while still in an unconscious state. He was a man apparently about 30 years of age and a dhoby. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Ismail Butcher appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday to answer to a charge of assaulting a grocer named Ruttonji Bhanji. It appears that about a fortnight ago the accused went to the shop of Bhanji and attempted to carry away his cash-box. He was prevented from doing so, when he demanded Re. 1, which he was refused. He thereupon seized a bundle of firewood and threw it at Bhanjee, and putting his hands into the till ran away with two handfuls of coppers. After some evidence was recorded, the case was adjourned for a week.

BOMBAY STILL IN DARKNESS.—Many streets in Bombay were still in darkness on Tuesday night. Superintendent Smith in his report to the Commissioner of Police yesterday stated that "Ghorupdeo and all the other streets were in utter darkness again last night. How long is this state of things to continue?" Superintendent McDermott reports :—"Eleven of the street lamps which burn kerosine oil between Colaba Depot and the Point were not lighted throughout the night." Acting Superintendent Grennan reports :—"None of the oil street lamps in the F and G Divisions, excepting those about Worlee, were lighted last night."

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—Tookaram Rama was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. Ryan and charged by Inspector Guider upon three separate charges of theft of property consisting of an umbrella and two dhoturs of the collective value of Rs. 8-6, belonging to Gopal Dattoo and two others, from their residence at Girgaum in the latter part of last month. The accused stole the articles when they were left out to dry in front of the premises of the several complainants, and was arrested by the police while endeavouring to dispose of the said articles. Tookaram Rama, on pleading guilty to the three charges, was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD PICKPOCKET.—A Bania named Moniram Dujlee was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday by Inspector Jones on a charge of stealing a handkerchief and Rs. 1-8 in cash from the pocket of Shiwaram Balajee. The complainant said that he went to pray at Mahadeo Bhag on Tuesday, when he felt some one's hand in his pocket, and on looking down, saw it was the accused, who was running away with his money. On being pursued the accused handed the handkerchief and money over to another person, who absconded. The accused, who had nineteen previous convictions for various offences registered against him, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A CRUEL REVENGE.—Felsoo Fernandez appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court to answer to a charge of assault preferred against her by another ayah named Isabel, residing at Paris, Sonapore. The complainant some time ago turned Mahomedan, but the change did not benefit her much, as she was in extreme poverty, and on the defendant saying she would support her she went back to Christianity. The accused after a time missed some money and accused Isabel with stealing it. High words, were used and the accused seized the other and cut the whole of her hair off. The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to one day's imprisonment, and bound her over in a surety of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

A POLICE RAMOOSEE IN TROUBLE.—Mahadoo Yessoo, a police ramoosee doing duty at Messrs. Treacher and Company's establishment, Byculla, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb with stealing two cakes of soap and a box of toothpaste, valued at Rs. 1-4, from the shop on the 6th instant. On Saturday night last a police havildar, while making certain enquiries in a case of theft near by Messrs. Treacher and Company's premises at Byculla, observed the accused hand over the cakes of soap and the toothpaste to a cooly, and as the cooly was going away with the articles, the havildar arrested him. Upon making further enquiries it was discovered that the articles were stolen by the accused. Being convicted, he was sentenced to six months' rigrous imprisonment.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line Down	.....	1	C797095
Brown Line Up	.....	1	C218775
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Yellow Line Down	.....	2	C055269
Lavender ,, Up	.....	,,	C008712
Green ,, ,,	.....	1½	C086901
Yellow ,, ,,	.....	,,	C063158
Brown ,, Down	.....	,,	C045545
Special ,, ,,	.....	1	C725400
,, ,, Up	.....	,,	C587300
,, ,, ,,	.....	,,	C582320
,, ,, ,,	.....	,,	C535320
Green ,, ,,	.....	,,	C521071
Lavender ,, Down	.....	,,	C296308
,, ,, ,,	.....	,,	C293167
Red ,, Up	.....	,,	C190400
Special ,, ,,	.....	½	C143828
,, ,, Down	.....	,,	C109085

MEETING OF GOUD BRAHMINS.—Our readers are aware that some of the trustees and managers of the funds and incomes of Bhooleshwur and other temples belonging to the Goud Brahmin caste are dead and some have resigned. No *regular* meeting of the members of the caste has been called up to date, though a full year has passed away since they are talking of convening one to nominate persons for the vacancies. We are now given to understand that some of the members of the caste have written to the surviving members and managers, viz., Messrs. Narayen Vishram Dulvee, Baboo Ramchundra Purub, and Wiswanath Cassinath Bhundari, to nominate immediately proper persons to the vacancies, else they would call a regular meeting of the members of the caste on Sunday, the 14th instant, and place the matter before it. The members of the caste must be careful to despatch important work in proper time, by which there would be no arrears and would not require a third party to compromise disputes.—*Indu Prakash.*

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE LATE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY'S ESTATE.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY.

His Lordship sat specially to-day to deliver judgment on certain points reserved in the decision given in the case a few days ago. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship said the points reserved were costs, an injunction restraining the defendant from taking dividends from the Official Assignee on the estate of the insolvent Alladinbhoy, and for a declaration as prayed for. Looking at the facts of the case, his lordship did not think it advisable to grant an injunction as asked for, or to make a declaration as prayed for. As to the question of costs, his lordship remarked that, as the main issues in the case were decided in favour of the plaintiff, the defendant should pay all the costs of the suit except for one day.

JULY 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

318-89—Balkrishna and D. Kashinath—Moroba vs. Ramrao Govindji.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Sulemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.

318-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Haji Oosman Haji Joosub and others—Macfarlane E and H.

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoefally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and another—Little, S, F and N.

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and another vs. Valeebai and others—Little, S., F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

265-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Sakharam Hurji and others vs Jairam Luxmonjee and another—Jefferson, B, D and K. Part heard.

547-88—In person, a pauper—Cooverjee Veerjee and others vs Velljee Hurrichand—In person.

486-88—H Bicknell—Motee Mayachund vs Gufroo bin Jaffer Mahomed and others—M H Khan, and in person.

293-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Oomer Oosman alias Hajee Ebrahim bin Oosman vs Hajee Alana Vaydina alias Hajee Ally Abdool Vahed and another—Payne, G and S.

317-87—Tyabjee and D—Nanalal Luloobhai vs Hurlochund Jugoosha and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P, G and S, and M and D.

465-87—Mansuklal D and G—Madhowrao Shridhur and another vs Ambaji Bhicaji and others.—Chalk W and S, and J B D and K.

519-88—Roughton and others—Gursharan Hookumchund and another vs Thubker Mooljee Soorji—In person.

43-89—Hore C and B—Bai Dahi vs Koreji Soorji—Jeferson B D and K.

156-88—Tyabji and D—Noorbee vs Masoombee and others—Payne G and S, R and B, and M H Khan.

7-89—Crawford and others—Narayan Jagonnath vs Mangesh Govind and another—Chitnis and M.

533-88—Tyabji and D—A Caron vs M Fernandes—In person.

187-88—D S Garud for pauper—Gunput Jugonnath vs Jugonnath Withoba and others—Payne, G and S.

534-88—Ardesir H and D—Chunilal Punalal vs Bhanibai—Little, S F and N.

542-88—Hore C and B—Bai Ladkavahoo vs Pragji Dwarkadas—Mansuklal D and J.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the court yesterday :—

RE SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DUARTE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a week's adjournment on the ground that his client, who was employed in the Prince's Dock, was unable to obtain leave yesterday, but would put in an appearance next time. His lordship adjourned the case for a week.

RE HURRICHUND GULLIANJEE.

Mr. Sunjana, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order. His lordship extended the interim order for two months and granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE JOHN FREDERICK CHANCE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for a month and for leave to serve notices. The application was granted.

POONA ZENANA MISSION FAIR.

WE have called it a fancy fair, but it was nothing of the kind. It was simply an effort of self-help. "God helps those who help themselves" is an universal adage, and that might have been the legend of the sale that took place yesterday at the Zenana Mission House. As the notice advertised in our columns yesterday said, it was a sale of toys and work in aid of the Mission Girls' School and of the Women's Medical Mission in this town, two most laudable objects which scarcely anybody would care to dispute. The sale commenced at 11 a.m., and continued till 6 p.m. Throughout the day visitors came and went. The rooms were nicely arranged, and the stall-keepers very industrious. A great portion of the articles on view was the work of members of the Mission. Useful things many, ornamental things not a few, and for little folk all sorts of toys, amusing and instructive to gladden their little hearts. There were stalls, too, at which the hungry and thirsty could refresh themselves. Towards evening the rooms began to fill; visitors were seen here and there in at one room and out at the other, getting good returns for their coin, for the prices were very moderate. At half-past five o'clock, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught drove in. At the gate, lining one side of the road, were drawn up the children of the two mission schools, mostly little fellows who had been waiting, all expectant, for a sight of the son of their beloved Queen-Empress. They held banners with scriptural text in Nagri inscribed thereon, and were much pleased at the notice their Royal Highnesses took of them—an event that will be engraved in their hearts to be related—oh! with such pride—it may be, to their grandchildren, when they are themselves white-haired patriarchs. Their Royal Highnesses on arrival were received by all the members of the Mission with the compliments due, which were most graciously acknowledged. They visited all the stalls, made many purchases, and expressed their best wishes for the success of the Mission. Shortly after the Duke and Duchess, H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay arrived and were received with due respect and welcome. It must have been very gratifying to their Excellencies to witness the determination to succeed the national trait of the Scotchman, which the sale before them plainly showed. All the stalls were visited by them, too, and, purchases made, and, together with their Royal Highnesses, were pleasant to all. We hope a substantial return will be received from the sale, as the praiseworthy objects it was got up for, so well deserved.—*Deccan Herald.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 10.

Hallowes, Col, Bo, half pay, going home, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Collingwood, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to Deolali.

JULY 10.

Wave, 2nd Lieut, 7th Bo Cavy, on appointment, to Jacobabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 11th July, 1889.

1. Leave of absence for 4 months from this date is granted to Captain and Acting Adjutant A. K. Leslie.

2. Trumpeter C. McNeil having resigned is removed from the roll of members.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery :—No. 136, Gunner W. E. Vaugham, as stated 2nd July, 1889.

4. It is notified for information that the Battery has been placed under the orders of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay District.

5. The Regimental Committee will meet at Head-Quarters on Saturday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., when the attendance of all members is requested.

By Order,
Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India Saturday, July 6.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Augustus Wirz as Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary at Aden, during the absence of Mr V Escher.

M V ishwanathum Moodliar, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, with effect from the 26th November, 1888, vice Pandit Suraj Narayan, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, absorbed.

The following substantive promotions and appointments were made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 19th April, 1889, consequent on the retirement of Colonel J Fitzgerald, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class :—

Mr H B Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H DeP Rennick, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr C A W Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Dastur Edalji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr Stanley Murray, Extra Assistant Resident in charge of the Residency Civil Offices in Hyderabad, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr H B Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr H S Nicholetts, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, from 23rd May, 1889.

Mr R Obbard, Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Consequent on Mr. Obbard's making over charge of the duties of Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola, the following temporary appointments are made, with effect from the 21st May, 1889 :—

Mr C A W Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola.

Dastur Edalji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

In consequence of the introduction of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from this date, unless otherwise stated :—

Colonel R Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class (on furlough), to be Civil and Sessions Judge.

Mr. R Obbard, CS, Special Assistant Commissioner, and officiating Deputy Commissioner, of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge, during the absence on furlough of Colonel R Bullock, or until further orders.

Captain R V Garrett, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr J O'Grady, Inspector of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1385-1, dated the 29th March, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel K J L Mackenzie to be Judicial Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from this date.

The Governor-General in Council has received with satisfaction the information that the Nawab of Loharu, in the Punjab, has abolished all transit dues in his State.

Captain A F DeLaessoe, CMG, CIE, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J Young as Acting Consular Agent of the United States of America at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr J E Orr.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John MacLiesh as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr W G Reddie.

Lieutenant L S Newmarch, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 25th July, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieutenant M A Tighe, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Assistant to the Resident and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule II., of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

Lieutenant A F Pinhey, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, is appointed to be an Additional Political Assistant of the 1st class and Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas in Central India and Rajputana, with effect from the 1st July, 1

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Rs. 1-14; 3 bottles, Rs. 1-12 each; Kepler's Malt and Cod-liver, Rs. 1-6; Atkinson's Scent, Rs. 1-10 per bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PRINCIPAL WADIA'S "CASKET of POETIC GEMS," with notes, will prove a treasure in every school and household, Rs. 1½.—JEHANGIR KARANEE, Book-seller, Fort, Bombay.

DRESSING BAGS and DRESSING CASES, Writing Desks, Blotters, Albums, Scrap Books, Music Rolls, Handbags, Companions, and all useful presents at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, Fort.—A few nice, large, airy Rooms available. Splendid table. Extremely reduced rates for monthly Lodgers during the no mon.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 3-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 30, 100, 150, 250, 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF CLOTHING of best London make in great variety of Gents, Boys, Ladies, and Girls. Also ready-made Ghorawallas' Coats and Capes on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!—Best Boots and Shoes for the monsoon, for Gents, Ladies' and Boys, of sizes, on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS. No. 1, Upper Storey, Opposite Crawford Market.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
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F. BEAUCLERK.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keapor. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.

Apply to

SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles the irs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

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POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

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JUST RECEIVED HIGH-CLASS TEAS From Newton's "Chahpore" Tea Estate, SHAHPORE, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

	Re. a.
Orange Pekoe	1 2 per lb.
Universal Mixture, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quantity of fine Young Hyson	0 14 „
Pekoe	0 13 „
Broken Pekoe	0 12 „
Broken Tea	0 10 „

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JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

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Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

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NOTICE.

Sale of Building Land at Gunbow Street and Hornby Row, Fort, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 25th July, 1889.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON (LOOSE AND IN BALES).

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the premises of the Colaba Press Co. by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the underwriters, the following bales and loose cotton damaged by the recent fire:—

33 full pressed bales of Dhollera cotton.
3 loose half pressed bales of Dorajee cotton.
1 loose Docra of Dorajee cotton,
and a quantity of loose Bagalcote cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 11, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 98⅛; and mentions that about £275,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. Silver remained at 42 3-16d. per oz., and Indian Securities, both Rupee and Sterling, were unaltered. Hongkong Bank shares were further £1 higher, at £56 10s. per share. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ lower, at 83½; Exchange in London was slightly higher, at francs 25·17. Hard Spelter was 16s., lower at £12 10s.

The Mincing Lane Markets were unchanged yesterday; but in Wheat, Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes. Reuter's quotation for No. 2 Soft White Wheat in Liverpool on Monday, at an advance of 3d. per cental, was erroneous; the previous rate of 6s. 4d. should have been repeated.

There was less doing in Liverpool yesterday, the sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and the feeling at closing was steady only, though Surats were still firm. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for October-November deliveries and 1-32d. down in all other positions. The Imports were 1,000 bales only. The Manchester Market continued firm.

The spot price in New York remained at 11 3-16 cents, September Futures being down one point and August 2 points, at 10·17 cents and 10·56 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again *nil*, as were also the Exports to Great Britain and the Continent; and the total Receipts from the beginning of the season now compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Three days' Receipts...	1,000	5,000	2,800
Since 1st Sept. 1888 ...	5,479,000	5,451,300	5,192,700

Nothing further has transpired in forward business in the new crop by exporters to-day, and judging from offers lately to hand from the Continent for new Bengals, there is little scope for business on the present level of our quotations for the staple, coupled with a firmer Freight and Exchange. There has been some accession of demand, chiefly from the Mills, for ready stuff, however, and the purchases reported to-day sum up about 1,500 bales, of which about half were Bengals at Rs. 204 to Rs. 213 per candy; the other lots taken being Westerns at Rs. 210-22; Akola, at Rs. 206; Oojein, at Rs. 205; and Cutch, at Rs. 192 per candy.

WHEAT has continued firm in tone to-day in presence of the advices above reported, and a considerable business has transpired; but prices are unaltered all round.

SEEDS are also firm, but transactions have been on only a moderate scale, and we repeat our last quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,377	bales.
Wheat	12,459	cwt.
Linseed	2,786	„
Rapeseed	8,055	„
Poppy seed	2,778	„

FREIGHTS are firm, and somewhat higher rates are generally asked for most ports. Liverpool business has been done to-day at 20s., and for Antwerp cargo has been booked at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady at yesterday's closing quotations. A very moderate business has been done in Bank Demand at 1s. 4 7-32d. and in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4¼ for July-September delivery. Telegraphic is also reported to have been done at the current rate, for Transfer in the early months of next year. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Francs do.	1·72½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again today, and the ruling rates have been 100 7-16 for cash and the next account and 100⅜ for the August settlement, but with buyers at the quotations, little business, however, having transpired, and that almost entirely for the 30th instant, the August rate being almost nominal. The tone, however, became steadier towards the close, and the cash price left off at 100½. For 4½ per cents. 104¼ to ⅜ is still the quotation.

SHARES have again been in somewhat better request, and we report the following changes, which, in the case of Mill Scrip, are again in most cases in favour of sellers. Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 50 higher, at Rs. 750; Hindustan are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 830; Bombay United are Rs. 7 higher, at Rs. 770; and Jewraj Balloo, Luckmidas Khimji, Maneckji Petit, New Great Eastern, and Swadeshi are all Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,015, Rs. 1,020, Rs. 1,230, Rs. 720, and Rs. 380, respectively. James Greaves are Rs. 51 lower, at Rs. 705; Western India, Rs. 10, at Rs. 550; and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 5, at Rs. 670. Munmar Press shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 265; and Prince of Wales Rs. 2½, at Rs. 400. Colaba and Volkart's Press are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 380 and Rs. 645, respectively. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,215; Thacker and Co. are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 135. Bank of Madras shares are Rs. 20 up, at Rs. 930; Agra Bank are Rs. 7 lower, at Rs. 115 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 10.—Pressure has increased over Northern India and a large part of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and North Konkan, and has fallen elsewhere. The rise is brisk in some of the north-western stations, but the changes are generally moderate. There has occurred a further decrease in pressure, the differences being between Southern and Northern India, otherwise there is little change in distribution. Normal monsoon circulation of wind prevails, except in the Circars, where the wind is north-westerly, probably indicating the existence of low pressure. Over the Bay the temperature is low, except in Burma, the Central Provinces, and Madras. Rain is scattered in North-Western India and Madras and general elsewhere. The falls are generally moderate or light.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 7th and 8th July 1889:—

	Ghadeehi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Dhilal.	Jetpur.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Previously reported.	3 54	1 53	4 21	2 99	1 64	1 29
On the 7th July	0 2	2 22	0 28	1 35	0 63	0 18
On the 8th „	3 40	...	0 3	...	1 18	1 22
Total up to date...	6 96	3 75	4 52	4 34	3 45	2 69

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 9.

10 p.m.	79·4

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

COLLARD—July 4, at Bangalore, the wife of Conductor S Collard, Commissariat Department, of a son.
OGDEN—June 29, at "Grasmere," Simla, the wife of W Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, P W Department, of a son.
WAKEFIELD—June 10, at Malair Kotla, Punjab, the wife of G E Wakefield, Superintendent State, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VINCENT—SMALLWOOD—July 4, at St Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev C H Barlow, Sutherlan', Arthur Vincent, of Tirhoot, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Albert Smallwood, of Barrackpore.

DEATHS.

COOPER—June 22, at Sialkot, Lilian Georgina, the dearly beloved and only child of Sub-Conductor Joseph and Mary Georgina Cooper, Prison Department, age 6 months and 22 days.
HILLS—July 2, at Umaria, C P, James Seymour Hills, aged 28 years.
LAING—July 5, at 8, Russell St, Calcutta, Dr James M Laing, M A, of the Colonial Emigration Service.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889.

IT is a noticeable fact that so little about Egypt has for some time back appeared in English newspapers and periodicals. Our occupation of the country is almost forgotten amid the excitement of Irish evictions, meetings of Emperors, and the French Exhibition. But the French can never bring themselves to forget that a country connected with France by chains of sentiment due to memories of St. Louis, Buonaparte, and Kleber, and of the triumphant completion of the Suez Canal by French engineering genius has been so long under the sole control of England. Nor are their regrets merely sentimental. They have a more material cause for chagrin in seeing so much larger a proportion of Government posts in English hands than there used to be. In 1882 there were in Egypt 326 French officials to 268 English. In 1886 the number of English officials had risen to 427, while the number of French officials had fallen to 319. This perhaps might appear to an impartial observer to be a less change than might have been expected under the circumstances, but it is quite enough to be a constant source of annoyance to a nation notoriously tenacious of any hold they may have ever secured over Oriental countries. These feelings being intensified by national rivalry it is not surprising that a good many French writers should direct their attention in a censorious spirit to Egypt and the English management of that country. Among the latest of French critics of the English in Egypt is M. Edmond Planchut, who has devoted a whole book to the subject. The writer evidently knows well the country about which he is writing, and his work, though of course coloured throughout with French prejudice, gives much interesting information about the present state of affairs. It is indeed full from beginning to end of unfavourable criticism. On the principle that any favourable evidence given by a hostile witness is true, or at all events is very welcome, we may accept all that M. Planchut mentions, or allows to be mentioned, in our favour. Therefore, when our critic remarks that our diplomatists, far from being such simpletons as they are sometimes represented to be, really show great skill in effecting their ends, we may accept the compliment in good part without, however, quite believing their policy to be as Machiavellian as he would make out. He represents in general terms that the Egyptians are heartily tired of the presence of English military and civil officers. This no doubt has a considerable foundation of truth. No nation is ever entirely satisfied with a state of subjection to foreign influence, even when they obtain thereby internal peace and security against foreign war. But even from M. Planchut's book we may gather that a large proportion of the Egyptians are fairly contented with the present state of affairs, although they, no doubt, hope eventually to attain for themselves complete self-government. While telling his readers that the most bitter reproach that the leading men of Egypt have to make against the French is that by refusing to join in the intervention they placed Egypt at the mercy of England, he goes on to say that others whom he calls less patriotic have no wish to see the English depart. "They have beaten Arabi," they say, "by covering him with guineas or by what we call in the East the cavalry of Saint George, but what does it matter? They have relieved us of this ambitious and chicken-hearted incapable. Secured by their police and gendarmerie against a new uprising of the national party, we have returned to our occupations. We ask for no more under this beautiful Egyptian sky." Again, Riaz Pasha, whose exquisite politeness can scarcely conceal his repulsion to every one born outside the walls of Stamboul and Cairo, whose whole policy is directed to obtaining perfect autonomy for his country, nevertheless, to the surprise of M. Planchut, agrees with the Khedive in considering the conduct of the English perfectly correct. Indeed, those Egyptians who long to see the termination of the English occupation make far more severe reflections upon the French than upon the English. The greatest disaster that has fallen upon Egypt since Arabi rose in rebellion was the destructive rioting in Alexandria. All the loss of life and property then sustained was due to the refusal of France to carry out her obligations and join England in the work of restoring order. At least this is the reproach that the Egyptian nationalists cast in the teeth of the French, who are now inclined to pose as their protectors against foreign aggression.

What then are the principal errors and crimes committed during the English occupation of Egypt that can be detected by a keen-sighted observer who sets himself about the task of showing that the English deserve to be called the eighth plague of Egypt? Of course the great offence is that, although we promised to evacuate the country as soon as we could do so without risk of leaving anarchy behind us, a small fraction of our army still remains, and Egyptian policy, external and internal, is still controlled by English officials. A hurried departure from Egypt after Tel-el-Kebir was impossible owing to the vital importance of Egypt as the actual high way between England and the eastern parts of her Empire. M. Planchut tries to depreciate the importance of this consideration by pointing out that Egypt is also the route by which Spain, Holland, Germany, Italy, and France have to reach respectively the Philippine Island, Batavia, Zanzibar, Massowah, and Tonkin. This is of course true as far as it goes. It is only a question of more and less, but a comparison of the amount of English tonnage passing through the canal with that of other nations shows clearly enough the immense preponderance of English interests. But, after all, the question cannot be decided merely by figures. Anyone who reads French expressions of opinion on the subject recognises that the great difficulty consists in the danger that, if we stepped out, the French might think it their turn to step in. If this contingency happened, it would not merely be the timid who would recognize a lion in the path to the east. Almost from the time of Saint Louis, France has longed to obtain an established position in Egypt. That this would be a most formidable danger to the British empire is perfectly clear. In fact it is just this certainty that makes Egypt such an object of desire to French statesmen hostilely disposed to England and was the chief motive for Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in the end of the last century. The importance of this consideration was not concealed then by French writers, nor is it now. "Let us remark," writes M. Planchut, "with what wonderful intuition Buonaparte divined that Egypt was the place in which it was necessary to strike England. Where would be her power in India and in the Mediterranean had France maintained her position there?" The knowledge of this danger rendered it impossible for England to leave Egypt before establishing a government strong enough to offer no excuse for foreign interference. The arrival of this period was postponed owing to the troubles in the Soudan, and the transformation by fanaticism of the Soudanese Arabs, who formerly fell an easy prey to Egyptian troops, into warriors equal in bravery to their brothers on the other side of the Red Sea in the commencement of the Mahometan era, when they nearly conquered the whole of the civilised world. In the war against the Mahdi, England was fighting the battle of France as well as her own. For, had the Mahdi's fierce warriors not been confronted in their own country by British bayonets, their infectious enthusiasm would have spread like a conflagration over the north of Africa and the French would have maintained themselves with difficulty in Algeria and Tunis. But that danger is now passed, and it is maintained that the restoration of Egyptian credit manifested by the scheme for the conversion of the Egyptian five per cents shows that at last order has been sufficiently established in Egypt to enable the English to retire. Those who argue in this way forget that the good position of Egyptian credit is due to the English occupation, and would not be maintained if the protecting power were suddenly withdrawn. Even a large body of the French themselves, namely, those interested in Egyptian bonds, must surely be in their hearts opposed to the withdrawal of the English army of occupation. The present value of Egyptian securities is the best answer to M. Planchut and others who criticise with unsparing severity the policy we have pursued in assisting in the administration of the country. It is said that Indian engineers are ruining agriculture by attempting to apply to the Nile methods of irrigation approved on the banks of the Ganges. We are told that the finances are overburdened by the high salaries of English civil and military officers; that in spite of police and gendarmerie consisting of more than 7,000 men and costing over six million francs per annum, robbery and assassination are as rife as ever they were; that while the high European officers are overpaid, the petty officials under them defraud the State and the taxpayers alike. If all this is true, we may ask how it happens that in spite of £4,000,000 paid to compensate those who suffered loss of property in Alexandria, in spite of low Niles, cholera, and war in the Soudan, Egyptian credit has so much improved under the English occupation? Nor is it only such material advantages that induced an impartial American philosopher to declare that no one who compares the civilization under Mehemet Ali with that of to-day can doubt that England, in spite of all her mistakes, has had a beneficent influence upon Egypt. Under English influence the law courts have been improved, the slave trade has become extinct, the fellahs are being gradually relieved from the burden of forced labour and from the cruel punishment of the bastinado, and in almost every way the ruling powers are being taught the duty of governing with a view to the welfare of the Government.

COURTS of summary jurisdiction seem to have multiplied in the Central Provinces, for it appears from a Resolution of the Chief Commissioner to hand yesterday that new Benches have been established at fifteen places during the past year and several of the existing Benches have been strengthened. The number of stipendiary magistrates was increased by fifteen and the number of honorary magistrates by eighty-nine. The object of this—the relief of the tahsildars of a great portion of their extra work—is self-apparent. And though the Judicial Commissioner acknowledges the great assistance which they have given to the criminal administration, both the Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner agree that when the honorary magistrates fail, the failure is due to want of experience and knowledge. Doubtless; and the warning that District Magistrates should be careful not to make over to them any but simple cases is timely. But the Chief Commissioner is not despondent, and assures his district subordinates that the "inexperience of the inferior magistracy will be to some extent corrected by time and by the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner." More strictly speaking, time will overcome the inexperience and supervision the want of knowledge. But inexperienced and lacking in knowledge as the magistrates may be, the fact remains that the people have sought their aid in the adjustment of their grievances in greater numbers and resorted less to their primitive system of trial by combat. Thus their existence is justified. One difficulty is made much of in the Resolution, which, however, it may be said for the comfort of the rulers of the Central Provinces, is not indigenous to the soil. The mass of contradictory evidence sworn to in the course of a petty assault case quite shocks the Divisional Magistracy, and the attention of the Chief Commissioner is called to the vast number of persons who speak "the thing which is not." But this is the cry of every magistrate and every County Court or Small Court Judge throughout the Empire. In England the County Court Judges have been strongly recommended to the abolition of the oath that perjury might not be technically committed. They have at present to wink at the practice, or the jails would be overflowing. The result in the Central Provinces or anywhere else would be precisely similar.

WE hear that the East Indian Railway authorities have accepted the proposal of Mr. Jordan, of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to erect a temporary chord line in place of the Jynthee Bridge by means of girders within a fortnight. Mr. Jordan guarantees that the line, which will be a single one, will be of sufficient strength to carry the traffic with safety till the cessation of the rains, when the bridge will be rebuilt. The Railway Company has offered Mr. Jordan a bonus not exceeding rupees fifty thousand if the line is completed within the specified time. The loss at present entailed by working trains on the loop line, besides damage done to the rolling stock by accidents, is estimated at Rs. 45,000 per day, though the amount seems somewhat enormous.

IT is notified in to-day's Orders that the Bombay Volunteer Artillery has been placed under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery in the Bombay District. The affiliation of the auxiliary with the regular forces is, and has for some time been, a growing tendency, for while it does not interfere with the independent character of the Volunteer force, it is conducive to a higher degree of discipline and efficiency.

THE fall of rain registered at the Vehar Lake up to Sunday last was 27 inches 82 cents as against 29 inches 19 cents registered last year. The rainfall at the Tulsi Lake up to Sunday last was 29 inches 88 cents as against 29 inches 47 cents registered last year. The height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes last Sunday was 245·95 and 437·30 as against 251·80 and 439·20 respectively the same time last year.

THE Viceroy's reply to the Maharaja of Kashmir's letter was sent direct to His Highness at Jammu, a copy going simultaneously to the Resident at Srinagar.

DURING last month 300 tons of quartz crushed at the Nundydroog gold mine produced 489 ounces of gold.

THE Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday passed the Bill authorising the Port Commissioners to lend the Corporation of Calcutta five lakhs of rupees. The Council was adjourned till next Saturday, when the Mahomedan Burial Board Bill will probably be considered.

THE Reverend George Muller, the venerable founder of the Bristol Orphanages, has arrived at Simla on a visit.

THE result of the crushing at the Mysore gold mines in June was as follows:—2,867 tons of quartz produced 3,917 oz. of gold; 1,211 tons of tailings (not concentrated) produced 358 oz. There was thus a total output of 4,275 ounces of gold. This is 404 ozs. more than has been produced in any month this year, the largest previous output being in April, viz., 3,871 oz. During the past half year 20,677 oz. of gold have been produced, worth, say, £83,000.

MR. J. W. HANDLEY, Chief Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, was sworn in as Acting Sixth Judge of the High Court on Monday, and Mr. P. D. Shaw, Acting Crown Prosecutor, immediately afterwards assumed charge of the Chief Judgeship of the Small Cause Court, delivering over charge of the office of Crown Prosecutor to Mr. Willie Grant.

THE despatch of a cheque for ten rupees by a post-office peon hailing from the district of Rungpore in North Bengal to Her Majesty the Queen, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is sufficiently unique to attract general attention. The Bengali peon sends the money to the Queen as a mark of his loyalty and gratitude for the happiness he enjoys under British rule in this country. We are not sure if the cheque will ever be spent by Her Majesty, but we feel sure that the spirit which actuated the humble gift will be a source of pleasure. The worst of it is, however, that the success of any experiment of the kind generally leads to a host of imitations.

PRINCESS BEATRICE and Prince Henry of Battenburg were only permitted by the Queen to go to Ascot on condition that they passed the week at Aldershot, as Her Majesty will not allow any member of her family to proceed to the races from Windsor Castle. It is the first time that Princess Beatrice has visited Ascot—or any other racecourse, indeed. So *Truth* says.

IT is satisfactory to know, says a home paper, that there is something in Turkish obligations after all, and that the Sultan is not unmindful of the many services done him by the man he always spoke of as "brave and faithful Hobart." His Majesty not only sent Mrs. Hobart-Hampden some handsome presents on the occasion of the marriage of her daughters, but he has decreed that the pension assigned her should be permanently secured through the Ottoman Bank.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 29th June was 201, against 193 and 189 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 47. There were 20 deaths from cholera against 22 and 14 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 65 and 14, respectively, against 51 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·2 per mille per annum, against 19·8, the mean of the last five years.

APROPOS of the leper question, writes the Lahore paper, it may not be generally known that the disease is very prevalent among certain of the Hill tribes, and is frequently met with at centres to which hill people resort. Dehra Dun especially, for instance, was so infested with lepers that the authorities there long since established an asylum for them. Nearly a quarter of a century ago the Government of India deputed Colonel Marshall on special duty to write a report on the Todas of the Neilgherries: and if we are not mistaken, the Colonel discovered that leprosy existed among these aborigines. On completing his report on this almost extinct race, the Colonel was deputed to report on the custom of polyandry that existed among various of the Himalayan tribes, and Colonel Marshall not only found that polyandry flourished amongst all the Hindu or idol-worshipping hill men, but he traced the widespread leprosy to the custom of polyandry. Any one who has lived continuously at a hill station is aware of the fact that a family of brothers will marry one wife, and while one remains in his village with the wife the other brothers scatter themselves in various directions in quest of service, &c. Thus the Pahari jhampani or tindal will, after about six months' service, ask for leave to go home and put in his period of dom

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRAWFORD CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. OMMANEY AND NATIVE OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

Dr. Cameron, M.P., who gave notice to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India some questions relative to the mamlutdars who gave evidence in the Crawford case, will, it is expected, move the adjournment of the House to-morrow in order to bring about a debate on the subject.

Mr. Ommaney's Note, which is included in the papers laid on the table of the House, declares the whole Parsee community, from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Mr. Merwanjee, pleader, who was engaged in the case to have actively sympathised with the accused. They were strongly opposed, it says, to the action of Government, and owing to Mr. Crawford's personal popularity amongst them, every Parsee was either a passive or an active obstructionist. Mr. Merwanjee and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*, it states, worked hand in glove for Mr. Crawford, in whose defence, the Note further alleges, much dirty work was done.

Mr. Ommaney further states that the Parsees have no claim to superior morality. They, like Brahmins, low-castes, and Mussalmans, are all interested in asking for an inquiry. The native officials—both Revenue and Police—have been corrupt by men of influence, but it has been found necessary to prevent disclosures for private or political reason, lest injury might be done to native claims of preferment and their constitutional privileges.

Names are given and numerous instances quoted showing how there was a desire to screen Mr. Crawford as a man favouring native ideas.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

It is now definitely settled that H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor will pay a visit to India in the coming cold weather. Sir Edward Bradford, Captain Holford, H. R. H.'s A.-D.-C., and another officer, whose name has not yet transpired, will accompany the Prince. H. R. H. may be expected to arrive in Bombay early in November.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTAIN WISSMANN AT ZANZIBAR.

CAPTURE OF PANGANI.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 10.

The expedition under Captain Wissmann has succeeded in capturing Zanzibar without having to oppose any serious resistance, the Arabs withdrawing into the interior.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Shah yesterday visited and lunched with Mr. Alfred de Rothschild at Halton, and thence proceeded to Aylesbury, where H. M. was the guest of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor.

To-night H. M. will leave Aylesbury for Bromsgrove, where he will be the guest of Lord Windsor at Hewell Grange.

LATER.

According to arrangements which have now been completed, the Shah, after returning from his visit to the manufacturing districts, will take his departure from England so as to arrive at Cherbourg on the morning of the 26th inst.

COLONEL WODEHOUSE'S EXPEDITION.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

CAIRO, JULY 9.

Colonel Wodehouse, telegraphing to-day, says that last night on halting at Adendan he had the enemy oposite him and a sharp skirmish ensued. They made a determined attempt to reach the river, but with his artillery and rifles he prevented them from more than partially watering. The casualties among the Dervishes were numerous, but among the Egyptians eight only.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM MALTA.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The military officer commanding at Malta has been ordered to place the men under his command in readiness to proceed to Cairo on the shortest notice for the purpose of reinforcing the troops now engaged in Egypt.

It is not anticipated that the despatch of any troops from home stations direct to Egypt will be necessary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER REINFORCEMENT FOR ASSOUAN.

CAIRO, JULY 9.

Six hundred of the Welsh Regiment and a squadron of the 20th Hussars have received orders to proceed immediately to Assouan.

Colonel Wodehuse has ordered all natives dwelling on the west bank of the Nile between Wady-Halfa and Assouan to remove their quarters elsewhere at once.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 9.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that the survey for a railway between Bezwada and Cuttack would commence next December.

THE CHARGE AGAINST IRISH M.P.'S.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The charge against Messrs. Cox and Gill, the two Irish members who were lately arrested in London and conveyed to Drogheda for trial, has been dismissed, the Magistrate declaring that the evidence of the policemen and the principal witness was not reliable.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 9.

Captain Wissmann with his native levies and a small force of Europeans has shelled the town of Pangani, which he afterwards occupied without sustaining any losses. The natives all retreated on his approach.

FRENCH COAST DEFENCES.

PARIS, JULY 9.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Lanessan and the other Deputies severely criticized the weakness of the French Navy and the inadequacy of the shore defences.

M. Tirard admitted the necessity which existed for building fresh ships, and said that the Government were trying to find funds for the purpose without having recourse to a loan.

CRICKET AT LORDS.

LONDON, JULY 10

In the cricket match at Lord's between the Players and Gentlemen the latter were defeated by ten wickets. Barnes on the side of the Players made 130 runs.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

CAIRO, JULY 10.

General Grenfell has arrived at Assouan, where he received the greetings of the neighbouring Chiefs, who expressed their loyalty to the Egyptian Government.

Colonel Wodehouse continues to harass the enemy and prevent them obtaining access to water.

MEDICAL AID TO WOMEN IN INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A meeting has been held at the Mansion House on behalf of the medical aid to women in India. Lord Dufferin, who was present, addressed the meeting.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 28th ult., left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

CHOLERA AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS IN GNATONG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

Cholera is reported among the Goorkhas at Gnatong, several deaths having occurred. Exposure and hard work are telling on the British troops in the Chin Hills, and they will consequently be relieved at the earliest possible date.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 9.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall homeward bound from Karachi left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall outward bound for Bombay left here this evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Berenice left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE LANOWLI MUNICIPALITY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine, in the case of the Empress vs. Ardasir Merwanjee, late chairman of the Lanowli Municipality, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, on behalf of the accused, presented an appeal and moved their lordships to send for the record and proceedings of Mr. Crowe, acting Sessions Judge of Poona, who convicted his client last May of criminal breach of trust and sentenced him to a week's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, which had been paid.

Mr. Lang said the petitioner stated that he was, on the 10th May last, convicted by the Sessions Judge of Poona, after a trial before a jury, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, he having been, at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, the chairman of the Lanowli Municipality. The sum of money he was alleged to have misappropriated was Rs. 69-0-10, the property of the Lanowli Municipality. The allegations of the prosecution were that the mamlutdar of Mawal, on the 12th December last, went to examine the cash book of the municipality, which he found made up only to the 1st December, showing a balance of Rs. 466-13-11. The actual balance was then found to be Rs. 298-0-1, and the petitioner explained the difference by saying that some money was with the secretary, who stated that the balance with him was only Rs. 99-15-0, thus leaving Rs. 69-0-10 unaccounted for. It was proved and admitted that the sum alleged to be deficient was paid by the petitioner to bhunghies, sweepers, and inspectors on the establishment and that this sum was properly due to such persons The only point in dispute between the prosecution and the defence was the time when this amount was paid. It was contended on behalf of the defence that it was paid on the 10th December, while the prosecution urged that it had not been paid until after the 12th December. Moreover, the learned judge who tried the case misdirected the jury, inasmuch as he did not point out to them that there was no evidence of dishonest misappropriation even on the assumption of the truth of the evidence for the prosecution. The words of the learned judge were :—"If you find that there is evidence of dishonest misappropriation on the part of the accused, you will find him guilty ; if you think that the evidence merely discloses a mistake as to date without any dishonest intention, you will acquit him." This was, it was submitted, a misdirection to the jury, inasmuch as the judge did not direct the jury that, even assuming that the petitioner had not paid the money on the 10th December or until after the mamlutdar had examined the books, such non-payment was not, under the circumstances of the case, any evidence of dishonest misappropriation of the money as was alleged. Moreover, it was contended that the senteuce passed on the petitioner was unnecessarily severe.

Mr. Lang submitted that, even assuming that the money was paid after the mamlutdar had examined the books, the elements of dishonest misappropriation were wanting, and that his client could not be convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. To convict a person of the offence of criminal misappropriation, the intention to dishonestly misappropriate should be proved. The sum alleged to have been misappropriated was Rs. 69-0-10, but that amount was due to certain servants of the municipality. It was alleged for the prosecution that the amount was not paid to them until after the mamlutdar had examined the books, while it was argued on behalf of the defence that the money was paid on the 10th December. When the mamlutdar went to examine the books, the accounts had been made up till the 1st December, showing a balance of Rs. 466-13-11, but the actual balance found in the accused's hands was Rs. 298-0-1. Moreover, the secretary had Rs. 99-15-0 with him, and the chairman had to account for Rs. 69-0-10. Even assuming that the money was not paid until after the 12th December, it could not be said that the wages of the municipal servants were not then due. Further, the evidence did not disclose any element of dishonesty on the part of the accused. In the lower court, the chairman urged in his defence that the amount had been disbursed by him with the sanction of the managing committee, to the bhunghies, sweepers, and inspectors, and that he had informed the mamlutdar of the fact at the time.

Mr. Justice Scott, interrupting the learned counsel, said the court would admit the appeal and send for the record and proceedings.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	29	84	34	26	30	44	30	19
July 9, Tuesday	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
„ 10, Wednesday	1	78	1	73	1	70	...	
Total...	31	62	35	99	32	14	32	21
Total of corresponding date last year...	49	60	48	66	45	4	47	17

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 8.

THE past week has been one of racketting dissipation. Football matches have been of daily occurrence, rain has fallen without fail each day, and our temperature has gone down lower than ever. But this is not all. We have had entertainments four nights in the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,—and on Saturday afternoon a darbar was held at the Belgaum High School. Let me take all our good things in the order they were presented to us by the Fates.

Firstly :—Monday and Tuesday evenings—Prof. Bosco gave entertainments of modern magic at the Theatre Royal. Our theatre is one of the Recreation Institutes of the European Infantry Regiment. It originally was used as a barrack-room, and was intended for no other purpose. This statement will explain the fact that acoustic arrangements in the said theatre are somewhat defective. The room is large enough and has doors enough, but as these latter are nearly all hermetically sealed for fear of an audience gratis sharing in an entertainment from the verandahs running the full length of the theatre, the atmosphere in the theatre is anything but exhilarating. The lighting also under the circumstances is exceedingly limited, lamps placed on the brackets once used as shelves for Tommy's kit, are all that can be done towards throwing a light on whatever subject is being treated. The floor is of stone, and in the rains or cold-weather one is compelled to take one's pleasure with the sad reflection that it may cost much pain in the "coming by-and-bye."

From this very sketchy description of our theatre you may calculate that any company or individual coming here to give performances or entertainments have paths not strewn with roses. The difficulty as to how to pitch one's voice must be great. If a very high key is fixed upon, the tender nerves, or want of nerves, of those occupying the first seats are racked and torn indescribably, and yet the poor Tommies at the further end of the room, who, by the way, are the more enthusiastic part of each audience, can hear either a very moderately loud voice, or none at all, if the voice of the performer falls at all.

Professor Bosco's sleight-of-hand tricks were very well executed, and some were very pretty. Most people are familiar with the fairy omelette and fairy basket trick, the pretty pair of pigeons that were the outcome of an omelette composed of two eggs and some *eau de cologne*, lighted by a candle, met with quite a burst of admiration and applause. What struck me as the cleverest of all Professor Bosco's tricks was the electric ring trick. The Professor produced a number of large rings: these he allowed any one who cared to do so, to look over carefully, and try to break. After various manipulations, the Professor managed to get the rings one into another, making a long, linked chain, and after forming the chain into various figures he again produced separate rings. Another clever trick was "a variety of charms." From an ordinary-looking hat he produced yards upon yards of paper ribbon. From the loops of ribbon he took any number of pretty bags and boxes. On the whole the entertainments were very interesting, and were well worthy of better houses than they received. Numbers of vacant chairs must have been rather a damper on the highest spirited performer, and yet Professor Bosco seemed as cheerful as if he had been playing to a crowded house.

Thursday's and Friday's variety entertainments by Private H. Varndell, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry. The programme, parts I. and II., consisted of songs, comic and sentimental, the comic element prevailing. Step and clog dances, the sailor's hornpipe, a recitation by Private Varndell, and a concluding "Sensational Hit—on Guard," by Charles Godfrey. All the comic songs were laughable to a degree, but the last one, plantation song and dance, "Flewy, Flewy," by Bombardier Masters, kept the house in roars of laughter from beginning to end, and was vociferously encored. An "Irish song and dance" in costume by the same singer was also excellent. The wonderful wax-work show by Gunner Kelly was greeted with immense applause. Corporal Simmonds sang in most comical style "The Boys and the Girls," and Private Varndell's comic song "The Wandering Minstrel" was wonderfully good. This is not the first variety entertainment got up by Private Varndell. He has a very clear good voice, and a fund of humour which he uses to considerable purpose. His recitation (with effects) "The charge of the Light Brigade" was thoroughly well rendered, and equally worthy of praise was his rendering of "On guard." Private Varndell had good houses on both nights of his entertainment.

On Saturday last a darbar was held for the purpose of presenting the *sanad* of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction to Rao Saheb Vakil Huchrao Achut Harihar. Mr. Fairlie Muir, Collector of Belgaum, made a very telling speech on the occasion, and the new "Rao Bahadur" was presented with a splendid shawl by his townsfolks to show their good-feeling towards him and their appreciation of the title bestowed on him by Government. The *sanad* was on gilt-edged paper, and bore the signature of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India. The darbar was very largely attended by both European and native gentlemen. Among the former were :—Mr. Fairlie Muir, who convened the meeting ; Mr. Grey, Assistant Collector, Mr. Harvey, C.S., Dr. Greany, Mr. Anding, Treasury Deputy Collector, the Rev. J. Hawker, L.M.S., and Mr. E. Hoogwerf, Headmaster of the Belgaum High School.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

THE following group of telegrams from Kalemyo, dated 7th July, is published :—

Fort White, Chin Hills, 28th June.—Columns for cutting crops were ordered for yesterday and to-day. Yesterday they could not go owing to the rain and dense mist, and to-day the medical authorities protested so strongly against the expeditions, on account of our heavy sick list, that no column went out.

This is most unfortunate, as the crops are fast ripening and, if we cannot destroy them, the Chins will be able to gather them, and probably be able then to defy us for an unlimited period. At the same time there is no doubt our sick list is a very long one, and it seems an open question whether the troops now here will be good for much hard work next cold weather.

Two Chins looked us up last night, but were fired on by a picquet and bolted.

29th June.—The Norfolk marksmen at the Saddle Picquet managed to bowl over two Chins at 800 yards to-day, and saw them carried off by their friends.

1st July.—There has been very little rain the last two days, and we have been able to do a little signaling. Without the heliograph and with only a weekly dak we are fairly cut off from the world.

4th July.—A party of sappers going up to repair the convoy road was ambushed this morning by a few Chins, who managed to kill one sapper and slightly wounded another. As usual, the Chins bolted down the khud, apparently unharmed by the fire of the sappers. The Chins are painfully successful at ambushes, and it is difficult to know how to circumvent them.

A little crop-cutting was effected this morning, but there is any amount more of the same work to be accomplished before we can feel we have done real damage.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. HAMILTON, 2nd Bengal Infantry, has been granted two months' leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT J. P. TEMPLER, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, has returned from leave and resumed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Fyzabad, relieving Lieutenant G. E. Mylne of the same regiment.

Two courts-martial have been recently held in the Allahabad District on soldiers who were charged with striking their superior officers while in the execution of their duty. In one instance it was Private John Bull, of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, and in the other Gunner John Harris, of 1-1 Scottish Division. The former has been awarded rigorous imprisonment for six months, and the latter, whose degree of offence was probably greater, to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to be discharged with ignominy from the service.

HER Highness the Nawab Shahjehan, Begum of Bhopal, has compiled a Dictonary in Urdu, English, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Turkish, which she has called "Khazinat-ul-lugat," or Treasury of Languages. This Her Highness is now prepared to distribute, at her own cost, to all important institutions throughout India.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday. There were present Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (in the chair), Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee, Col. Merewether, Major Selby, Messrs. Banajee, J. U. Yajnik, Kabrajee, Mody, Carroll, and Fazalbhoy Visram.

THE GOCULDASS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the working of the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital for the year 1888 was placed on the table.

The chairman drew the attention of the Council to that part of Dr. Parakh's able report in which he had stated that the want of proper and skilled nursing was very much felt and that if there had been properly trained native nurses attached to the hospital some of the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery might have been averted, particularly in the female wards. The chairman thought that there was no reason why such nurses should not have been employed and paid for from the unexpended balance of the grant. Probably trained nurses were not to be had, but they all knew that efforts had recently been made to supply this great want by the Government with the aid of the Lady Reay's Fund Committee and the liberality of some of our native fellow-citizens. He, the Chairman, therefore hoped that the long-felt want would soon be supplied and that every hospital in the city would have its complement of trained nurses.

Dr. Blaney remarked that he thought, under an old resolution of the Town Council, the officer in medical charge of the hospital was empowered to spend Rs. 1,000 for this purpose. He did not think they could go and look for the nurses.

Dr. Cowasjee said that if the medical officer applied to Government, Government would be bound to supply them. He said he would make a remark on the report before them. He was pleased to see that the head of the institution took so much care to admit only those cases which were purely medical and surgical cases, and not such as should be sent to asylums. He thought it was very creditable in him to spend the municipal grant where it was necessary.

Dr. Blaney said he quite agreed with Dr. Cowasjee as to Dr. Parakh's discrimination in the cases, with the result that he had diminished the number of beds in the hospital from 120 to 89, but then those poor people who were not admitted into hospital had to go on to the streets. Four days ago he had given orders to bury a poor woman who had died in the streets near the Cowasjee Patel Tank. He knew something about Bombay, and he could say that there were more surgical cases in the Gocouldas Hospital than any other, because the police took men to that hospital who met with accidents in the docks and other places. Dysentery and diarrhœa cases were almost *nil* in the hospital, except when it was found in the beggars who were brought there.

Mr. Kabrajee remarked that he did not know of a single dharamsala in Bombay where patients who would not be received at the existing hospitals could remain. He thought that although it was advisable not to admit certain cases into hospital, yet the people thus repulsed should not be left to perish in the cold. He thought it was a part of the duty of the Corporation to take that matter into consideration.

Dr. Blaney remarked that the question of paupers in Bombay was a very wide one; but he quite agreed there should be some place in Bombay where these poor sufferers might be able to get a little congee daily, or some such food to preserve their lives.

Dr. Cowasjee.—Let there be asylums for such patients.

Dr. Blaney said that they should not forget that this matter cut both ways, and they might be accused of cruelty.

Dr. Cowasjee.—Such cases ought surely to be sent to asylums.

The Committee then resolved to forward the report to the Corporation.

FOULING THE VEHAR WATER.

The Committee considered the tabular statement showing the rainfall and height of water in the Vehar the Tulsi lakes.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that the committee never took notice of newspaper reports. (Cries of "Order," "order," and "No," "no.") He referred to a matter which had been noticed in one of the dailies, which was of vital importance to the public health in Bombay. No less a man than Dr. Hatch in his letter to the *Times of India* stated that he saw some men washing themselves in the Vehar Lake. He (Dr. Cowasjee) wished to ascertain from the municipal authorities if that was the case. If what Dr. Hatch stated was a fact, where was the necessity of spending money in building bungalows and employing watchmen near the lake.

The Municipal Commissioner said that this was rather a complicated question. In the first place it was based on a newspaper report, and in the second place he did not know if what Dr. Hatch stated was a fact. They had placed watchmen there who went the round of the lake, and everyone found washing themselves in the lake was prosecuted.

Dr. Cowasjee.—Then people do wash themselves in the lake?

Mr. Banajee.—The Municipal Commissioner ought to take notice.

The Municipal Commissioner.—In what way—by cross-examining Dr. Hatch?

Dr. Cowasjee.—By examining municipal servants, and not Dr. Hatch.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he could not ascertain without making enquiries into the matter.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that from what was stated by the Municipal Commissioner certain people were found bathing in the lake and were prosecuted. That clearly showed that a strict watch was not kept, although the Municipality spent a large sum for the purpose.

Mr. Kabrajee remarked that municipal servants ought to be very careful in the matter. Adverting to Dr. Cowasjee's remarks about newspaper reports, Mr. Kabrajee reminded the committee that it was through newspaper reports only that it was found out that the Malabar Hill Reservoir was leaking.

Major Selby saw no reason why newspaper reports should be ignored if they were written in a decent tone. In this particular instance Dr. Hatch had signed his name to his letter, and he wished that he had also stated where and at what time he saw the men bathing, so that they could have been traced out.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that every possible precaution was taken by the Municipal authorities.

The subject then dropped.

ABSENCE OF STREET LIGHTS.

Dr. Cowasjee said that as there appeared to be a consensus of opinion that newspaper reports should be noticed, he would ask how it was that according to an English daily certain streets in the town were not lighted the night before.

The Municipal Commissioner said that no official report had been made to him. He was informed that the streets were not lighted on account of some dispute between the contractors.

The Committee after transacting further business adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. PAUL VALENTINE ROWE.

We regre to have to announce the sudden death of Mr. Paul Valentine Rowe, B.A., head-master, St. John's School, Dadar, which occurred at his residence at Girgaum on Monday. The funeral, which took place next morning, was in spite of bad weather largely attended by the clergy, the laity, and representatives of various communities, which testified to the esteem and affection in which the unfortunate deceased was held. As the solemn obsequies were being chanted those present could not help being moved to think that one so young, so promising, and of so amiable a character being struck down in the prime of life. The attack to which he succumbed was of a mild choleraic character, but acting upon a system naturally weak and shattered by a long course of illness, found in him an easy victim. His lamentable loss has overshadowed Girgaum with a melancholy gloom, as his suave and amiable disposition, his noble and refined sentiments and principles, and his profound erudition had made him a universal favourite in the large circle of Christian inhabitants of that place. The Dadar School, of which he was for a long time the head-master, has sustained a heavy loss, and it must acknowledge, in justice to the deceased and in honour to his memory, that its present flourishing and prosperous condition is almost mainly due to his voluntary energetic exertions. Mr. Rowe was of diligent and studious habits, having pursued with unostentatious zeal the study of oriental languages, and acquired much proficiency in them. Lastly, and above all, he excelled in all those social and religious virtues which exalt an individual in the estimation of his fellow-men. It was his pride and a pleasure to belong to, and labour for, various religious societies. He was almost all his life zealously devoted to the sodality of the B. V. Mary attached to the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperance, of which he was the prefect. The deceased leaves behind him a young widow, four little children, a large circle of relatives, and a host of friends to bewail his unexpected and premature death.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

COLONEL TREGEAR, in concluding his despatch describing the operations of the Lushai Expedition last spring, which ended in the establishment of an advanced post at Lungleh, says :—

The force was, I deeply regret to say, unfortunate enough to lose the two undermentioned officers, both of whom died of remittent (or malarial) fever. Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R. E., belonging to the Government Survey of India, died at Chittagong on the 26th March, while proceeding to Darjeeling on sick leave. Lieutenant A. T. Ward, Royal Irish Regiment, doing duty with the Transport Coolie Corps, died at Demagiri on the 2nd April, after only ten days' illness. In the death of these very promising young officers the service has lost two hardworking, energetic and zealous soldiers, both of whom had made themselves great favourities with the force.

I beg to bring the names of the following officers, civil and military, to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and to acknowledge most gratefully the cordial assistance I have at all times received from all ranks, British and Native, and to bear testimony to the hard work gone through by all, and to the cheerful and willing spirit which has pervaded the whole force. The discipline of the troops has been excellent throughout, not a single case of misconduct having been brought to my notice.

I.—Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, and Civil Political Officer with the force, was of the greatest assistance to me. His local knowledge was of the utmost value, and his arrangements to help the Commissariat and Transport Departments in pushing up the troops and provisions from Chittagong when the expedition first started, and for the supply of road coolies, were excellent.

II.—The services of Mr. C. S. Murray, Superintendent, Frontier Police, I have already acknowledged and brought to His Excellency's notice in my letter No. 280, dated Lungleh, 25th March 1889.

III.—Mr. C. A. Mills, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, upon whom devolved the duty of laying out the route to be followed from Demagiri to Lungleh, and considering the very difficult nature of the country through which the trace had to be cut, deserves great credit for the excellent manner in which he performed the work.

IV.—Mr. E. Good, Port Officer, performed the duties of Transport Officer to Chittagong in a very creditable manner, and is, I consider, a very energetic and hardworking officer, and highly deserving of some remuneration for all the extra work he has performed in connection with this expedition.

V.—Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, my staff officer, has proved himself a most reliable, energetic and hardworking officer, and was of the greatest assistance to me. He possesses a thorough knowledge of his duties, and showed great tact in carrying out his work.

VI.—Captain J. Shakespear, Leinster Regiment, Intelligence Officer, has performed his duties with zeal, and has worked hard to obtain all necessary information connected with his department. I consider him a very energetic and useful officer.

VII.—On Major H. P. Leach, R. E., Field Engineer to the force, devolved the duty of, in the first place, constructing the road from Demagiri to Lungleh, and in the second place, of planning and building the stockade and the quarters with in it. Consequently a very heavy share of the work connected with this expedition has fallen upon him, and he has carried out his duties in an intelligent and careful manner. I look upon him as a very excellent officer. In his duties he has been ably assisted by the officers under him ; and of these I would especially mention Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, R.E. This very promising young officer has done an immense amount of hard work, and has shown great tact in dealing with Chakma and Bengali road coolies, while employed with the leading gang of these men in constructing the road.

VIII.—Captain A. G. F. Browne, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, Superintendent of Signalling, deserves the greatest credit for the energetic and successful manner in which he has arranged for the signalling during the expedition, and I have no hesitation in saying that without the valuable assistance of the heliograph, the work connected with the expedition would have at times been very materially interfered with.

IX.—Captain W. J. H. Bond, Chief Commissariat Officer, has carried out his arduous duties in a very excellent manner, and has proved himself a most energetic, hardworking and reliable officer. His arrangements, both in the matter of rations and transport, have been most successfully carried out. In the Transport Branch he has been ably assisted by Lieutenant W. H. Allen and the other officers attached to the Transport Coolie Corps.

X.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, commanding the 2-2nd Gurkha Regiment, Major B. Channer, D. S. O., commanding the detachment of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, Captain A. T. Waller, commanding the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry, Captain G. B. Stevens, commanding the detachment of the 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), Lieutenant C. De C. Hamilton, commanding the detachment of No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, and Mr. S. Walker, commanding the detachment of Frontier Police, all carried out their duties in an excellent spirit and were ever ready to further the objects of the expedition.

XI—Surgeon-Major A. B. Seaman, the Principal Medical Officer of the force, carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner. His arrangements in the distribution of the field hospital along the line of communication worked well ; and considering that a very large number of road coolies, for whom no medical arrangements had been made by the civil authorities, were treated and looked after, great credit is due to the medical officers under him for the good work done.

XII.—I would also bring the names of the following warrant and non-commissioned officers to His Excellency's notice, as having performed good work with the expedition, and been of the greatest assistance to their respective commanding officers :—

Conductor P. McBrien, Commissariat Department ; Sergeant H. Fergusson, Commissariat Department; Sergeant E. MacDonald, Transport Department ; Company Sergeant-Major Crofton, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

XIII.—Mr. J. R. Davies, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, who laid the telegraph wire to Demagiri and established communication with Rangamati and Chittagong, underwent some very hard work and deserves great credit for the work he performed.

A MAHOMEDAN FAGIN AND HIS BOYS.

THROUGH a petty theft committed a week ago at the Alfred Theatre, a startling fact has been brought to light respecting the habits of the criminal class in Bombay. Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Stanford placed a Mahomedan, on whose face was the stamp of many vices, named Abdool Rayman Esmal, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram on a charge of stealing two bottles of sherbet, several bottles of lemonade and soda, and eight tumblers, the property of a cold drink vendor, named Shaik Mahomed Goodasbhai, who has a stall at the Alfred Theatre. Two Mahomedan lads were charged with receiving and disposing of the property in question, knowing the same to have been stolen. About a week ago a Mahomedan lad was found selling a tumbler at a musjid in Frere Road. He was arrested by a sepoy, and when brought before Inspector Stanford said that he, with three other boys, aged from twelve to fourteen years, were in the service of Abdool Rayman Esmal, who made them go stealing or steal things himself and get the boys to dispose of them. They had no fixed place of residence, but slept at night under trees on the Esplanade or on the footpath near the Crawford Market. The tale this boy related, which was afterwards corroborated by another of the boys, of the treatment they received at the hands of Esmal are scarcely credible. The boy stated that on the night the robbery from the Alfred Theatre was committed, Esmal and the boys slept near the market. Esmal awoke at about three o'clock and told the boys to go across with him to the other side of the road. He then took one of the boys with him to the Alfred Theatre, telling the others to lie down where they were. Esmal knew that the cold drink vendor used to leave money and clothes in a box, which he placed under a staircase. He scaled the palings and with some instruments broke open the box, but found no money in it. He then stole the soda, sherbet, &c., and went back to the place where the three other boys were lying down, and dividing the stolen property among them bid them go to the docks to dispose of them. Everything but a few glasses were sold that day, and it was when disposing of these that the boy was arrested. Esmal somehow became aware of the arrest immediately it was effected, and without warning the three boys made himself scarce. The three boys were arrested without difficulty, but Esmal was not arrested till Tuesday evening at Bhendy Bazaar. Two of the boys were made witnesses in the case. The accused admitted the charge, and said he had been convicted of various offences nine times, for which he was sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 14 days to four years. He begged the Magistrate not to send him to the House of Correction, where, he said, he had many enemies. The Magistrate in sentencing him to two years rigorous imprisonment said he could not do as he wished. The two boys were ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for two years each.

AN INDIAN REFORMER.

AN advance copy of the *Harvest Field* for July contains an account of an interview between two Madras Missionaries and Mr. Malabari, which we give below :—

Mr. Behramji Merwanji Malabari is a Parsee, and only now 37 years of age ; but he has done more than any other living man to make social reform among the Hindus speedily possible. Sir Lepel Griffin thinks him as enthusiastic as a Western reformer, but considers that he is thrown away in a land "which has had no enthusiast since Gautama." For many years before Malabari moved there was a growing feeling that early marriage was indefensible and enforced widowhood a crime. It was becoming fashionable for young men who wished to be called advanced to read mild essays in small debating rooms on these topics. One man, the Pandit Vidyasagar, had got beyond this, and did doughty service by challenging his fellow-pandits to prove that enforced widowhood was sanctioned in the Shastras. But a leader was wanted who could speak effectually both to the Government and to the people ; who could expound their needs to themselves and interpret them accurately to the English. Malabari's action was at first and for a long time regarded as presumptuous interference ; but he has abundantly proved himself to be absolutely devoid of self-seeking, and he will have the abiding honour of having secured such attention to his objects as to ensure their ultimate realisation.

Naturally then we sought this man, and the welcome he gave us was very quiet and hearty. He is not a strong man physically, far from it indeed. In manner and spirit he is very unassuming and gentle ; but he is a man of evident capacity and determination, and we greatly enjoyed our interview with him. Our conversation touched many topics that of religion among the rest. He was very intimate with Dr. Wilson, and visited him frequently. The influence of the Doctor upon Malabari was immense. He talked to him constantly and most impressively on the person and work of Christ, and used often to pray with him. Often when the venerable missionary was ill or fatigued the young Parsee would sit by his couch reading to him the Psalms of David, portions of the Gospels, or some of Heber's beautiful poems. Malabari's description of one day when, praying in Dr. Wilson's study, he seemed to be, as we should say, "not far from the Kingdom," was as affecting as anything we have ever heard and seems too sacred to be reported in detail. But he did not become a Christian. He felt and feels the attractions of Christ, but he stumbles, as will be seen later on, at the questions of mediation. Of his entire intellectual honesty in these matters we have not the slightest doubt, and we trust—from our standpoint we cannot do other—that he will yet see the essential insufficiency of his present theory.

Mr. Malabari is still a young man and there ought to be long years of widening influence before him. We fear, however, that in his devotion to his work he is too reckless of himself. But it is something in this land of India, where talk is so copious and action so limited and hesitating to have one, though partly an alien who fears nothing but God and who will do all that the light within him prompts him to do.

MARRIAGE AND RE-MARRIAGE.

"What is the present position of the movement for the abolition of infant-marriage and the introduction of widow re-marriage ?"

"It seems to me that we are approaching some sort of a solution especially as records infant-marriages. The solution at present may be found, not in the abolition of infant-marriages, but in raising the age of consent ; and this is what we are heading our energies to. We also find opinion growing strong against shaving, starvation, and other barbarities practised upon widows."

"What is the present state of the law relating to widows, and what legislation do you purpose ?"

"According to the present law, a widow who re-marries has to forfeit her husband's property and also practically to renounce her own religion. The British Government in India has legalised widow re-marriage. It says to the widow : You can re-marry, and no one shall prevent you from doing so. But caste says : If you do it, we will not recognize the re-marriage, and will put you outside our pale ; thus rendering the permission given by Government almost useless. A widow may lead a notoriously dishonest life, and yet be respected so far as caste is concerned ; but the moment she is honest enough to form a legal alliance, she is persecuted and disgraced. The law is responsible which allows of such a result. I contend that our legislature is bound to step forward and complete the work it commenced thirty years ago. It should be made a penal offence for caste to cause suffering to any widow who relies on the law which gives her a right to re-marry. I have always been opposed to legislative interference ; in domestic matters, but this is a different thing altogether, and the State has already interfered with regard to it. It may be objected that to rob caste of this power would be religious interference ; but my contention is that the religious interference is on the side of caste. It was admitted when the law authorizing widow-remarriage was passed, that it did not conflict with any sound religious principle of the nation. Now, if a widow is persecuted for following her convictions in accordance with this law, the very principle of religious neutrality adopted by the British Government ought to make them interfere on her behalf. Governmen thave declared in their Resolution upon my "Notes on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood," that they are prepared to take up the question as to forfeiture of property and renunciation of religion.

you wish it; but it is destined mightily to influence religious thought, and even personal conduct in India,—this latter more by example than by precept. I see a great future for the Gospel of Christ in this country if it is carried home to our people in its primitive simplicity. The teachings of Christ ought to do an immense amount of good provided they are the teachings of Christ only. Those teachings are essentially Asiatic. Christianity has little chance in India if you Europeanize it. One difficulty in its way appears to me to be the doctrine of Atonement. I cannot see such absolute need of mediation. If I am told that there is some one always ready to save me from the consequences of sin, shall I not be induced to make light of my own responsibilities? Do not give me so much to lean upon; leave me as far as possible to myself. If I do my duty and leave the rest to God, may I not hope to be saved? The influence of the doctrine of mediation is mainly to lead me to trust in another and to destroy my self-reliance. This want of self-reliance has been the course of India. You may say I am proud of spirit. Perhaps I am, though among my own set I am known to be somewhat too partial to prayers. I am as fond of praying and meditating as of going through any assigned task, and seldom approach the more important duties of daily life without an appeal for strength and guidance. May not prayer, combined with work, suffice for the preliminary discipline we are undergoing here for a higher state of existence hereafter? Personally, with all the painful consciousness of my shortcomings, I think I would prefer salvation by work to salvation by grace. I never could bring myself to value things made ready to hand for me by others. These are my present views regarding the need of special mediation. They may change. He must be a bold man who is not open to conviction on such a subject. Let us work in a humble and hopeful spirit for whatever is worth having. Let us strive and struggle, and even bleed, for our own salvation. I have no faith in religion any more than in political lollipops. Nor can I yet feel the justice, much less the efficacy of shifting the burden of my sins upon another, however merciful his intercession. I am bound to suffer for my own sins—in fact, that is the only real process through which to attain such perfection as is vouchsafed to us. The doctrine of eternal punishment is inconsistent with the views I have ventured to submit to you."

THE CONGRESS.

"What do you think of the National Congress? Is it national and likely to continue?"

"It is national in the sense that the educated classes of India have combined for the first time to give expression to common political wants and grievances. It is the outcome of the liberal education you have given us, and if you are wise you will make the best of the movement. Make what you can of it in the interests of both India and England. If Government will but trust and endeavour to utilize it, it can be made an immense influence for good. I have not taken very kindly to the Congress myself. I have been a sympathiser, but have taken no active part in its work. The programme is too ambitious for me. It must be modified, and the constitution of the Congress altered. I would like to see a hundred good men, real representatives of the country, trusted by their centres and elected by them, meet periodically, not necessarily year after year, and after a free, deliberate, responsible discussion, pass two or three resolutions. The electors might be the local public, wherever practicable. There are associations in most centres; let these nominate their men for the Congress; and I am inclined to think that Government might do worse than elect a few out of these representative Congress men. To be sure, the available resources are neither ample nor strong but such as they are, they may well be turned to account. I must admit, however, that the success of any such proposal will rest more with the promoters of the Congress movement than with the Government. They are good men and true; and according to their lights and within their opportunities, they have done admirably well. As explained above, I am for narrowing their programme of work, which would certainly result in making it more practical. The first question for the Congress to tackle—it is unfortunately the most difficult—is the question of finance, especially of a better adjustment of the financial relations of this country with England. I trust that this and other questions will be taken up in time. The Congress has shown a marked tendency towards improvement; and that is a great thing. Under English lead and guidance, so far as may be, and always with the sympathy of the more enlightened members of the great parties in England, let us hope this movement, or any other movement that grows out of it, may live to be a power in the land; powerful for purposes of co-operation with Government, and instruction and enlightenment for the people of India."

AN UP-COUNTRY LIBEL CASE.

At the N.-W. P. Criminal Sessions on Monday before Mr. Justice Straight, Mr. J. C. Purcell, editor of the *Indian Mail*, who six months ago was convicted of libelling Mr. F. W. Fitch of Mussoorie, and was ordered to come up for judgment at this time, appeared in the dock.

The Registrar of the Court asked the accused whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him.

Mr. Howard, barrister-at-law, who appeared for Mr. Fitch at the trial, said he wished to mention that nothing had been done by the prisoner with regard to giving Mr. Fitch any satisfaction whatsoever. Not a farthing had been paid, and matters stood exactly as they did on the day his lordship directed the prisoner to make some reparation. Mr. Howard also mentioned that, owing to the anxiety which Mr. Fitch experienced, he was now lying very seriously ill in England from heart-disease and was not expected to recover.

Mr. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the prisoner at the trial, said that Purcell was in a very unfortunate position, having no money, Purcell informed him that Mr. Fitch recognised his position, and told him that if he was in difficulties he would lend him a small sum.

Mr. Howard said, according to his instructions, that was absolutely untrue.

Mr Alston said that Purcell told him of it on the day of the trial, and he believed it to be true.

In answer to his lordship Purcell said that all his property had been seized, and he was penniless. He had come from Quetta to appear in court. All the documents which had been in his possession were made over to Mr. Fitch, and destroyed in Mr. Alston's office.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said that at the former trial, after the proceedings had reached a certain stage, he withdrew his former plea and pleaded guilty, and also in terms of the most unqualified character stated that the imputations upon Mr. Fitch were unfounded and apologised to him for making them. He was given a period of six months to see how he would conduct himself towards Mr. Fitch, and his lordship was glad to say that, so far as he was aware, he had in no shape or form repeated the slanderous statements that he had made about Mr. Fitch, nor made any further slanderous statements, and he was therefore wishful to believe that Purcell had regretted the defamatory matter that he published, and that he would leave him in peace for the rest of his days. If he had not done so, and he (the learned Judge) had found any repetition of his offence, he would have passed upon him a much more severe sentence, that it might be a warning to other persons like Purcell who were inclined to publish scurrilous matter. "Newspapers," continued his lordship, "are not for the purpose of traducing private character—they are for the purpose of criticising public acts and social matters in a reasonable and proper spirit. The punishment I am going to inflict upon you must not be regarded as a sample of the sentence I should pass in a similar case. You are an old man; you have made an unqualified apology, and have expressed your regret in the fullest terms; and, therefore, I think the justice of the case will be met by directing that you be simply imprisoned for one month." In conclusion, his lordship exhorted Purcell to live at peace with his neighbours when he was released, and not to use his gifts for the purpose of traducing them.

DEATH OF HEIR-APPARENT TO PALITANA STATE.

It is with regret we announce the death on the morning of the 7th instant of the Kumarshri Lalji Saheb, heir-apparent to the throne of Palitana by the Vansdavala Rani Saheb, who was born on the 21st April 1888. The Prince succumbed to dysentery brought on, according to medical opinion, from the effects of measles, from which he suffered about two months. His funeral was largely attended by officials and the Mahajans of Palitana. As is natural, the Thakore Saheb and all the members of the royal family are in deep mourning. The trading classes closed their shops for one day, and all offices and courts were ordered to be closed for three days out of respect to the deceased.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAMS, commanding the Woolwich District, will, on the amalgamation of the Woolwich with the Chatham Districts at the end of the month, continue to hold command of the troops at Woolwich. It has been decided that next April he will be transferred to Chatham, as successor to General Dunne, and then the command of the troops at Woolwich will be held by a colonel on the staff.

SPORTING NOTES.

ASCOT HEATH was seen under its most glorious aspect on the Cup Day. The weather was worthy of the month of roses; the Royal enclosure was a dream of beauty and a joy for ever to be remembered by those who had not taken part in similar scenes in years gone by; and the attendance of all classes was enormous. Beauty was dressed in its daintiest attire, and at no other social function, except it be Goodwood, can the patrician dames and demoiselles of England be seen to such advantage as at Ascot.

The ever young Princess of Wales never appeared more charming than she did on that day in her soft white drapery, set off with its bouquet of red roses. The Duchess of Teck in mauve, draped with black lace, and wearing a bunch of pink roses; the Duchess of Beaufort in grey silk, Lady Waterford in white cashmere, Lady Cardross in white cashmere and daisies, Miss Milner in blue figured silk, and Miss Newton in pale green and white, were prominently noticeable among the occupants of the enclosure. I may mention, too, as a sporting gossip, that Mrs. Hawley Smart, the wife of the well-known sporting novelist, wore a charming silver-grey costume, trimmed with pink and crimson roses au naturel. But, as the equestrian entrepreneur of Astley's in its best days used to say, let us "cut the dialogue and get to the 'osses."

The Gold Cup appeared to be at the mercy of either Trayles or Cotillon. The former, who has thickened out considerably since last year, was understood to have been interfered with or struck into in the Manchester Cup race, and this, combined with Cotillon's inability to gallop the extra distance, must account for the singular reversal of the New Barns running. Trayles won all the way, and the game little Rada, who also finished in front of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's horse, could never live the pace with him. His victory brings his weight for the Northumberland Plate up to 9st.

Nobody who saw Seabreeze could say she was the same mare who carried all before her at Doncaster and Manchester last autumn. As was the case last year, when Phil beat her in the same race—the Rous Memorial—she did not relish the hill, and like El Dorado, she did not run any too game at the finish, and the same rumours were afloat too as when she was beaten by Ayrshire in the Royal Stakes—namely, that she had joined the baud. As it was, she failed to carry her penalty home, and Love in Idleness, who likes the New Mile course, won by a neck from El Dorado.

Lord Lorne's second Ascot victory in the Twenty-sixth New Biennial was another instance of an improvement on the Manchester running. Lord Lorne evidently does not relish the New Barns course, for D'Orsay, to whom he yesterday gave 11lbs. and a beating, conceded him in the Lancaster Nursery last November 15lbs. and a beating, D'Orsay running second to Lord Lorne, unplaced to Royal Gem.

Pioneer won the race he was expected to win, and Amphion accounted for the Twenty-Seventh New Biennial without any difficulty, not having Napoleon to meet. The latter colt scored a popular victory for Mr. Low in the all Aged Stakes, for which he started an even money chance. Backers were hardly hit over Seabreeze, whose defeat on paper places the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown next month at the mercy of one of the Duke of Portland's pair; but the successes of Surefoot, Napoleon, Pioneer, and Amphion gave them their revenge.

People often wonder what becomes of race-horses well known on the Turf. Some make their name at the stud, others get on the down line, and ultimately reach the cab-rank. The latter appears to have been the fate of the notorious Cockney Boy, who finished last in the Derby of 1870. Nor is this all. His master, Henry King, a horsekeeper, was fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs at Hammersmith Police-court, three weeks ago, for working poor old Cockney Boy when in an unfit condition.

"Rapier" tells a tale in the *Sporting and Dramatic News* that is a capital instance of the "side" some of our fashionable jockeys put on. The steward of one of the boats that run between Dover and Calais received a telegram—on the day before the French Steeplechase—bidding him reserve a cabin for a "Lord Robert Scott." Though it was known there would be a great crowd on the boat in question, "Lord Robert's" request was complied with. When the Dover train arrived, a jockey whose name is not very far from the top of the list of winning mounts, strutted on board the boat, and to the surprise of some of those who heard, asked if a cabin had been reserved for Lord Robert Scott?

The reply was in the affirmative. "Then show me to it," was the young man's command, and off came the hat of the obsequious steward, who, after making a low bow, preceded "his Lordship," and showed him in. The jockey, therefore, had a comfortable journey; but it is just possible that if he or any of his fellows who are equally impudent try it on in the future, the result may be awkward. I should fancy that young men of this class are not very well up in their peerages; as likely as not they might choose an existing name, and personation is an offence which might have ugly consequences.

The result of the Grand Prix de Paris was a great suprise, resulting, as it did, in the victory of a rank outsider in Vasistas, who started at 100 to 1. M. H. Delamarre has now won this race three times, his colours having previously been carried to the fore by Vermouth in 1864, and Boiard in 1873. Like the other winners named, Vasistas was bred by M. Delamarre, and his dam, Veranda, will be remembered as having run a dead heat with Vulcan for the Lincolnshire Handicap in 1871.

Sir Robert Jardine has been particularly fortunate in the race for the Ascot Stakes. The victory of my yesterday's selection Lord Lorne was the fifth time that the dark blue and silver braid has been carried to victory in the "eighties." Teviotdale won in 1880 and 1881, and Ishamael and Greenbank in 1883 and 1884, respectively.

Donovan's Prince of Wales's Stakes, on the 18th ult., brings his total of winnings up to £40,000, or, to speak exactly, £39,962 15s, Semolina also added to the Duke of Portland's accounts. St. Simon's daughter has now won £4,605 8s. in stakes this season.

Great dissatisfaction was shown at Ascot because Phil was not started for the Royal Hunt Cup. It is stated that Mr. Fenwick would not run him because he thought he had no chance to beat Danbydale. The fact that Danbydale was left at the post must have caused nearly as much chagrin to the Stanton people as it did to the Bedford Cottage party. Liddiard had also "sweated" hard to ride Phil.

So great a certainty was Danbydale considered that the money was actually piled upon him. His great favouritism actually prevented Tom Cannon from having his intended "fifty" on Whitelegs, and had the horse pulled through the ring would have been very hard hit.

It is said that George Chaloner asked Lord Marcus Beresford to wait a moment, as he was not ready, but whether his lordship heard the request or not, he immediately dropped the flag. When it was seen that the favourite was not with the leaders as they raced up the hill, the faces of those people who had indulged in an extra plunge was a picture. After the race Captain Machell looked as black as thunder; Jewitt walked about the paddock with his head down, looking thoroughly disgusted; whilst little George Chaloner, as he rode the horse back in the crowd, could not help letting a few tears stream down his cheeks.

What will jockeys do next? They have their valets, and their hunters, discuss the merits of the best wines and cigars, and generally ape the mannerisms of their superiors. Now the Barretts have started a yacht, and early this week they visit Boston to look over their craft, which is undergoing repairs at Thomson's slip in that town.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, the other day, an application for an order of discharge was made by George Lambert, professional tennis-player to the Marylebone Cricket Club. The bankrupt partly explained his deficiency by a loss of £150 stakes in championship tennis matches. The only offence alleged was that the bankrupt in 1882 effected a private arrangement with his creditors, when he paid them a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound. Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, upon that ground, suspended his discharge for three months.

The position L'Abbesse de Jouarre got in the Hunt Cup shows that her Oaks victory was not the fluke some people imagined at the time. But what about Philomel, who, in her trial, gave Lord Randolph Churchill's filly two stone and a beating? Does the Manchester Cup betting just before the race again tell a true tale?

HIGH COURT—JULY 1.

[*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette*]

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice PARSONS.)

THE JUBBULPORE MILL CASE.

THE GOCULDAS BALABDAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD. *vs.* MR. JAMES SCOTT AND OTHERS.

Zinc Drippers.—These were not supplied, and it is said by defendants that they are no part of the engine, but are only used to keep the floor clean. But I consider that they ought to have been supplied as a necessary fitting or as an extra. It is not to be expected that plaintiffs' should work their engines and allow all the oil used in lubrication to run to waste on the floor. Thom says they were generally supplied at the end of 1883, though not before. This, of course, would depend on the terms of the contract including them; and all the evidence shows that they ought to have been supplied. I allow Rs. 15 credit for this to plaintiffs.

Valve Chambers.—It is said that these ought to have been cast separately. The evidence, however, shows that this is a matter of importance.

Oil Pump.—Hawarth says it is a very desirable accessory, and in use in 1883. It would hardly however, appear from his evidence to have been in such general use as to be entitled to be called an approved improvement. Ingham does not think oil pumps were in general use in 1883. Buckley says they were only supplied to large engines in 1883 and 1884. This bears out Thom's evidence, who says that the oil pump in question was introduced after 1883, and that he did not consider the oil pump a desirable necessary in the case of plaintiffs' engine. Hammett never saw one on an engine the size of the plaintiffs'. Edwards says none were in use in India in 1883, and even no engine of the size of the plaintiffs has one.

Air Pump.—It is contended that it ought to have been brass lined and supplied with a brass bucket. Hammett says this should be so, but that the plaintiffs' is all iron. He must have made some mistakes as to this, for Thom says the air pump bucket had a steel spring, brass ring, and brass facings, and that its rod was of steel, and that when made of steel it is not customary to face the rods with brass. This is just what Edwards says, and I disallow the claim on their evidence in spite of the opinion of Hawarth and Buckley to the contrary. Ingham says that for the bucket brass rings are sufficient, and admits that there is a difference of opinion as to whether steel or brass is best for the rod. The next article in dispute is the

Belting.—The plaintiffs contend that they ought to have been supplied with leather, whereas they were given only cotton-belting. As it is not specified in the schedule of what the belting is to be made, it was bound to be brand new, and of the best material, &c. From the evidence it appears to be a point of no little dispute what the best material is. Hammett says leather-belting is more expensive to buy than cotton, but it lasts longer and so is cheaper in the end; but then he speaks without experience. He knows nothing about cotton-belting. Benson says that leather should have been supplied. Wilkinson says that leather is always preferred to cotton-belting, which is used universally in India. Ingham unhesitatingly prefers leather to cotton-belting, but in cross-examination he says that this opinion of his is given with regard to one-fly cotton and not with regard to four-fly cotton, and still less with regard to cotton-belting edged with leather. The cotton-belting that Scott supplied was four-fly cotton and a good deal of it was leather edged. He also supplied some leather-belting. Hawarth prefers leather to cotton-belting, but he says that the strength of four-fly cotton would be about the same as leather as to tension. Buckley uses cotton as well as leather-belting, but prefers leather for heavy works. On the other hand, Edwards says cotton-belting, lasts as long as leather, and is taking the place of leather in many mills. Mayal says cotton is as strong as leather-belting and more rigid. "We get more work out of cotton-belting." Moseley says that though cheaper cotton-belting is better and more durable for main and straight driving, but that running in a fork such as mule driving leather is better. Redfern says cotton is more durable than leather-belting, says that what he supplied was all brand new and of the best material, &c. In his opinion cotton is stronger than leather-belting. He adds that the edging some of it with leather was done at Scott's special order, and added greatly to its costs. Goodbrand says cotton-belting is preferred to leather-belting for many purposes, because it is stronger; and it lasts longer than leather, except where shifted with a fork; and that even then the cotton, if braided with leather, will be the best. Alcock does not think there is much difference between good cotton-belting and leather, while DeMonte speaks from actual use of the goodness of the belting that was supplied. With this conflict opinion I cannot find that Scott when he supplied the cotton-belting that he did not fail in the performance of his contract, though he cannot, of course, shelter himself behind any private order he may have received from DeMonte on the subject.

Oldham Willow.—It is contended that this ought to have had a feed and delivery lattice and knocking off motion. There is little or no evidence to show that these motions were improvements approved of in 1883. Benson admits that he cannot say that the willow supplied differs from Tatham's 1883 Oldham willow. Moss has no knowledge as to the time at which the motions asked for were introduced. Hammett says he saw no lattice feed in Bombay before 1884. Tatham says he supplied the machine that was recommended by its maker, Greenhalgh, and the bill produced gives a description of it. Scott says the willow he supplied was automatic, which is better than the lattice feed, Lamb agrees with him and there are differences of opinion on that point now, still more would there be differences on the first introduction of the motion, and I cannot on the evidence allow the claim.

Crighton Opener.—It is said that this ought to have had porcupine rollers and lattice feed, these being well-known approved improvements in 1883. Hammett says he saw the motions in an opener in a mill in 1883, but he cannot name the mill. Walmsby in the 1885 edn. of his work on cotton spinning speaks of the motion as quite recent. Benson gives no evidence as to time. He says that openers without the motions are the commoner, whereas Wilkinson is bold enough to say that for the last five years (he is speaking in April, 1888), porcupine rollers and lattice feed have been universal in Bombay. Hawarth and Moss all approve of the motions, but are doubtful as to the time at which they were introduced. No one of them positively says that they were approved improvements in 1883. Edwards says that in the few mills with which he is connected the Crighton openers in 1883 had not the motions. They were known, he says, in England in 1883 but not in India. Redfern says porcupine and lattice feed were not generally used to Crighton openers up to the end of 1883. That the motion was known in 1883 is shown by R. T. 59, and though Scott says the machines in this mill are different, yet Tatham says the openers are the same, and it is to the openers and not to the lap machine that the motions are applied. It is one of the difficulties of this case that we have to determine what was approved of in 1883 by evidence taken in 1888-89, and it is so easy for witnesses to say that a motion was known in 1883, and it is a very good motion and universally approved of now, whereas there is a great difference between a thing being known and being approved of. New inventions and motions have to make their way, and it is almost impossible to say at what particular moment of time it becomes "approved." Even now, for instance, Lamb does not approve of these motions in the Crighton opener, and though I think that in this case he is stretching a point in favour of the party, for when he gives evidence yet he may be honest in his opinion. I notice that these motions are not specified in the specification for the Queen Mill, which, in other points, is much relied on by the plaintiffs' counsel. On the evidence I cannot hold that in 1883 the porcupine rollers and the lattice feed were approved improvements, such as Scott was bound to supply under his contract.

Scutchers and Lap Machines.—It is said that these ought to have had a piano motion and the cones further apart. It is, I hold, a sufficient answer to this to show, as has been shown, that the machines made by Tatham, that they had the regulating motion which he prepared, and that the distance between the cones was what he considered to be the best. Whether Tatham's regulating motion and cone distance were actually the best or not is a question upon which there is not only no general concensus, but a direct conflict of opinion. In such a case we must, as I have before said, accept the opinion of the manufacturer. I can see no reasons why Tatham in this case should wish to supply machinery inferior to that of other makers. I can also see no reason why Scott, who had a direct interest in the mill as a shareholder, should wish to ruin it by giving it inferior machinery, when, as in this case as in many others, he could have given the very motions that plaintiffs now ask for, for the same money as those that he gave. Even if, however, the manufacturer's opinion is not to be fully accepted, I could not, on the evidence, hold that the motions supplied were not entitled to be called the best and most approved ones for the time, the place, and purpose, at and for which they were intended to be used.

Carding Engine.—It is objected that the card supplied to plaintiffs had no self-stripping dirt-roller, no mote knives, no concentric bends, and no staghorn roller brackets that the under gin was of round wire instead of angular tin, and that there was a two-roller instead of a dish and roller. As to the self-stripping dirt-roller, no dirt-roller at all was specified for in the schedule, and it is plain that the self-stripping motion could not be applied to a card constructed according to the specification. Eight rollers and a dirt-roller are an impossibility; and if Benson says seven rollers and a dirt-roller are better than eight rollers the plaintiffs ought to have specified the same, so as to have them. Alcock's evidence as to this seems conclusive. The plaintiffs themselves have now converted one of the rollers into a dirt-roller. A dirt-roller is not an absolute necessity. I fail to see how the plaintiffs, not having originally contracted for a dirt-roller at all, can now demand that a self-stripping motion should be supplied to the roller, which they have made for themselves. Besides, Tatham says that the cards had a loffer-stripping motion; that he does not approve of the self-stripping motion for inexperienced hands; and that Scott could have had it without extra charge. The opinion of Lamb is in favour of the motion, but that of Redfern and Edwards against it. The motion is not, therefore, entitled to be called an approved improvement.

Mote Knives.—These, no doubt, now are considered to be an advantage as Lamb says, but Tatham says, "Our carding engines had a division plate, and this acted in the same way as a mote knife. We were applying division plates in 1883. Since then mote knives have been more generally supplied, and I would apply them now. The division plate was in 1883 considered by us the best. Redfern also says that the mote knives were not generally adopted at the end of 1883. On this ground, therefore, I disallow the claim. I would also disallow it, inasmuch as it is a fact that there is a conflict of opinion as to whether mote knives would in reality have been an improvement in the case of the plaintiffs' machinery.

Concentric Bends.—As to these Tatham says: "Our engines were not supplied with concentric bends. Our engines were not made like that." And again "Our engines were provided with things we considered equally as good as concentric bends, and were according to the best methods adopted in 1883." Scott says concentric bends, were a speciality of Howard and Bullough. Lamb considers them no improvements. On the evidence of Tatham, which stands uncontradicted, I disallow the claim.

Staghorn Roller Brackets.—I do not find that the manufacturer was asked any question as to these articles: the claim appears a very recent one. I disallow it because the staghorns are not a necessary part of the machines or any improvement in or motion belonging to them. They are merely a convenience, being a stand on which to place the rollers when they are taken off in order to clean the cylinder. Any stand will do as well, or even better, for this purpose.

Under-Grid Angle Tin—This improvement is not shown to have been an approved one at the time of the contract. Tatham says: "The under-grid of our engines is generally made of angle tin. Angle tin has come more in vogue these last few years, more since 1883 than before. I prefer angle tin to round wire now from my experience. The under-grid of plaintiffs' engine were of round tinned wire. We were making more of these in 1883. Angle tin has come into more general use since 1883. There is no difference in cost: we supply either at the same price." This is fair, honest evidence, and stands uncontradicted. Hawarth does not know that angle tin was known in 1883. He admits that it is the same price as the wire, so there was every reason why Tatham should have supplied the tin if he considered it best at the time. Fletcher says all engines supplied between 1881 and 1883 had much wire under-grids, and the proportion in the Holdworth Mill was ½ angle tin to ⅔ round wire. Moss speaks of one solitary mill having angle tin in 1878. I disallow the claim.

The two roller feed instead of the dish and the roller feed.—This is a matter on which opinions still differ so much, that Scott, in supplying the former in 1883, cannot be found even now to be wrong. Tatham prefers the two rollers for short cotton. He says the point was discussed between his father and Scott in 1883, and as the result of the discussion the two rollers were adopted as being the best at that time for the purpose required. Mayall says, "We use more feed-rollers than dish-rollers: their use is a matter of opinion among cotton spinners." Wrigly uses the two roller feed—not the dish and roller feed. Meanock prefers feed-rollers and has no dish-rollers. Redfern prefers the two roller feed to the dish and roller feed for all Indian cotton. Edwards says: "Two rollers will give as good results as the dish and roller. Different opinions prevails as to this: the two rollers are the dearest." Lamb is of the same opinion. Even if Benson, Wilkinson, Hawarth, Fletcher, and Moss prefer the dish and roller, their evidence will not prove that it is the best and most approved feed. Each of them admits that opinions differ on the point. I fail entirely to see why the most expensive feed was supplied if it was not honestly considered to be the best. At any rate, Scott cannot be held to have broken the contract when he consulted his manufacturer on this important and doubtful point, and supplied according to his advice. If the plaintiffs wished the dish and roller feed they should have specified for it, as was done in the case of the Queen Mill, and not have left the matter to the discretion of their vendor.

Card Clothing.—With reference to this, plaintiffs claim the difference between the price of what they call the best and the price of that with which they were supplied. Scott, however, in no case undertook to supply the most expensive articles, but articles of the best materials, and it is impossible to hold that the expression "of the best material" is synonymous with the expression "of the highest price." Wilkinson in his report says that the card clothing was of a cheap and inferior maker. It ought to have had the very best foundations, extra strong, and the wire ought to have been of patent, hardened, and tempered steel. He does not say of what the foundation was, or of what it ought to have been; and in cross-examination he admits that there are persons who prefer mild steel wire. Benson says that the proper sort of clothing is hardened steel needle-pointed wire. Greenwood says that his firm makes six kinds of clothing, and he puts the kind that was supplied to plaintiffs last in his order of merit. At the same time he admits that he has been using hardened and tempered steel wire since 1884 only; that complaints came from India about India-rubber foundations; and that opinions differ as to which of his six kinds is really the best. On the other hand, Lees, who supplies the clothing, says that it was made of a foundation of four-fly cloth (three of cotton and one of linen), which is the heaviest foundation he makes; that the wire was round and mild steel, and that the clothing was of the best material, workmanship, and finish for the purpose. He adds that clothing with india-rubber foundation is not nearly so suitable as cotton cloth for India. Broadbent says the clothing his firm supplies for India is four-fly cloth with mild steel round wires, and that he considers this the best kind for India. He disapproves of india-rubber. Law considers that the clothing supplied is the best for India. Redfern is opposed to india-rubber for foundation and prefers mild to tempered steel. Scott says he supplied the best. I am of opinion that the clothing supplied was of the best material, and in all respects fulfilled the terms of the contract. The evidence of Benson, Wilkinson, Hammett, Edwards, and Lamb, who saw the clothing after it had been in use, is not of much good, since admittedly it had then been seriously injured by exposure to damp, and was not in a condition to have its original quality properly adjudged upon.

Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate, and Roving Frames.—I group these together, since the complaints respecting them are nearly the same. They are too large rollers—rollers not ease-hardened. Short instead of long collars; no full can stop motion; no weight relieving motion; no dividing plates; silver plates too near sockets not pushed with brass; diameter of lifting shaft too small; spindle footsteps not chambered.

Size of Rollers.—Notwithstanding some strong opinion expressed to the contrary, I think there can be no doubt that, according to the present fashion, the rollers are too large; but we must decide by what was considered best in 1883. Tatham's evidence on this point is very important. "I should now," he says, "recommend a smaller diameter of roller for short staple cotton. In 1883 I would not have done so, but we are now supplying for India and rather of smaller diameter. I do not say the rollers we did supply to Jubbulpore are too large. They would work very well; but I say from my present experience that the smaller diameter roller are better." This evidence in my opinion represents exactly the correct state of things. It is now considered better to have smaller rollers, but in 1883 it was not, and the rollers supplied were the ones then considered best. It is proved that it costs more to turn out the larger rollers; so it is hard to say why Scott should have deliberately supplied a worse article at a higher price. It is unnecessary, I think, to set out the other evidence in any detail on this point. It is sufficient to say that I cannot find one of plaintiffs' witnesses who swears that the smaller rollers were so known and so used in 1883 as to be entitled to be then called an approved improvement. Some mills had adopted them but others had not. They were, in fact, on their trial. Size not having been specified the matter was left really to the discretion of Scott. I cannot hold him guilty of breach of contract by the way in which he exercised that discretion. I must disallow, therefore, any claim on this account.

Case Hardening Rollers.—This will be dealt with when considering the mules later on.

Length of Collars.—On this point there is such a direct conflict of opinion that we must, as before, accept the opinion of the manufacturers. Benson, Wilkinson, Hawarth, Fletcher, Moss, and Hammett may individually prefer long collars; but, on the other hand, Tatham, Meanock, Redfern, Edwards, and Lamb prefer short ones. Alcock does not think long collars give better production than short ones for Indian cotton. The plaintiffs ought specially to have mentioned long collars had they wished for them. By not doing so they practically left the matter to the discretion of their contractor, and the latter cannot be held liable for breach of contract, when he is shown, as in the present case, to have supplied what the manufacturers he went to considered the best.

Full-can Stop-motion.—This is proved to have been supplied by Tatham, and it was actually seen in work by Edwards.

Weight-relieving Motion.—Tatham does not think this motion an improvement. It is, he says, a fancy idea, and always getting out of order. He purposely did not supply it, considering it an evil. Wilkinson likes the motion, but he shows his ignorance and partiality when he says that no mill in India would be found without it. Benson says the motion is universally liked, and that many mills in Bombay have it. He can, however, name three only. Fletcher and Moss both approve of the motion, though the latter admits that it is liable to get out of order which the dead-weight cannot do. Hammett says it is an advantage, though he is not sure if it was known in 1883. Edwards, Scott, and Lamb prefer the dead-weight, which plaintiffs have. I cannot on this evidence hold that the motion was such an approved improvement as ought to have been supplied under this contract.

Dividing Plates.—Moss does not approve of these; Hawarth is not very partial to them; Tatham calls them lumber, and considers them an evil; Lamb and Alcock say they are no advantage. The claim for these is disallowed.

Distance of Stiver Plates.—Hammett admits that this is a matter upon which opinions differ. It is not proved that the plates in plaintiffs' machines are so near that the dirt goes down with the stiver. On the contrary, Tatham says that the dirt does not go down with the stiver in his frames. I disallow this claim.

Sockets not bushed with brass.—I can find no reliable evidence that this is an approved improvement. Hammett says it is not.

Diameter of Lifting-shaft.—The diameter supplied to the plaintiffs, Hammett says to be correct. It is clearly a matter in which opinions may reasonably differ, and in which opinions of the manufacturers ought to be accepted.

Spindle Footsteps not Chambered.—It is a matter of dispute even now as to whether the footsteps for purposes of lubrication are better chambered or dished. In 1883 it was even a more doubtful point. In favour of the chamber there are Hammett, Benson, Wilkinson, and Hawarth; but no one of these witnesses says that chambering was known in 1883. Hawarth says that recesses in the spindles answer all purposes of lubrication, and the different makers place them in different parts. Fletcher and Moss merely say that the footsteps should be recessed to hold the oil. Edwards says chambering was not known in 1883, and that it is not a clear advantage. Lamb agrees with him. Tatham says that the frames supplied to plaintiffs were lubricated by a dish in the footsteps, and that in 1883 and up to the time he gave evidence that was the only lubrication they supplied. Redfern says the recessed footsteps were not general at the end of 1883, and was a peculiarity of two or three makers. The claim is disallowed.

The next class of machinery is the Mules, and the objections to these are—too large rollers; rollers not case hardened; deficient number of scrolls; no roller motions; no indicators; too narrow a gauge for the spindles; too large a proportion of weft mules.

Size of Rollers.—This complaint has been enquired into in reference to the frames, and the decision is the same for the same reasons.

Case-hardening Rollers.—This is a question of time and also of advantage. Tatham says, "There is a better mode of case-hardening rollers now than there was in 1883. In 1883 I would not have recommended case-hardened rollers, neither did our roller-maker. If I were making rollers for a mill of my own I would not have them case-hardened. I might have the necks case-hardened. Benson says, "In all good frames the front line of the bottom rollers is case-hardened; and also the neck and squares of the back rollers"; but he says nothing as to the time. Wilkinson says case-hardened rollers could be found in all the mills in Bombay. He is silent as to time, and he is wrong in his statements of facts. Hawarth says that in his opinion case-hardened rollers are an advantage, and that he is sure the advantage was recognized in 1883, though he cannot say that there were any in India up to the end of that year. Fletcher says case-hardened rollers have been known and approved for about four years and that he has used them for three years. (He was examined in May, 1888, and he thus supports Tatham's evidence.) Moss merely says that he approves of case-hardened rollers, though he has never used them. McQueen says spinners and machine-makers have difference of opinion as to the use of case-hardened rollers. Mayall says "case-hardened rollers were not used by us previous to 1883; their use was then a matter of opinion." Wrigley says, "We do not use case-hardened rollers." Hammett says he is not sure that the improvements of case-hardening rollers was known in 1883. Edwards says case-hardened rollers were not known in 1883. Lamb does not approve of them. On the whole evidence I must hold that case-hardening of rollers was not an approved improvement at the time of the contract.

Number of Scrolls.—Benson says there ought to have been five or six scrolls to each mule, whereas there were only three. Hawarth says there should be four scrolls, one on the scroll shaft and one on the back shaft; but he qualifies this by stating in cross-examination that for the size of the mules at Jubbulpore three scrolls and one back shaft scroll is a fair proportion. Fletcher says that there should be scrolls in the scroll shaft, and five scrolls on the back shaft of the mules, though he cannot name a single mill which has that last number. Hammett says there should have been five scrolls. Massey says the mules ought to have had five back scrolls, and that the absence of the extra two prevented the mules being first class. Edwards says that the three scrolls are sufficient, and that he knows of no mules of the same size which have more. Tatham says he considers scrolls for drawing up enough, and that there was an extra scroll on the mules called a check scroll. Redfern says that the mules supplied to Jubbulpore should have worked well with one less scroll, and that three back scrolls make them extra strong. Lamb says the scrolls supplied are sufficient. In his mill the mules have more, though very slightly larger. I cannot, on this evidence, hold that the mules supplied to Jubbulpore, which had three back shaft scrolls, and check scrolls on back shaft and drawing up scrolls shaft to prevent swing of carriage were deficient or otherwise than in accordance with the contract.

No Roller Motion—Scott says that DeMonte told him that these were not wanted, and that they were not therefore sent. It appears, however, that they were supplied for two of the mules. I fail to see what authority DeMonte had to dispense with anything contracted for on behalf of the plaintiffs' company. Roller motions are admitted by witnesses on both sides to be an improvement approved of in 1883 if not absolutely necessary for proper production. They ought to have been supplied to each mule. I must allow Rs. 420 for this.

Indicators.—I disallow this claim. From the evidence of Hammett, Edwards, and Tatham it appears that they are neither necessary for an improvement.

Gauge of Spindles.—Plaintiffs have a 17-inch spindle with ¾ inch gauge for the twist and 1¼ inch gauge for the weft mules. This appears to be correct for average 20's, which, as I have before found, were the counts in reference to the production of which the parties contracted. It is also the same gauge for spinning average 10's. Fletcher says that for spinning 20's he prefers a 17½, which spindle with 13-8 inch gauge. Moss says that for spinning 10's to 24's there is a difference of opinion as to whether the spindle should be 17, 17½, or 18 inch long, and that he prefers 1 3-8 inch gauge on the twist mules. Buckley, who spins 4's to 20's has 1½ inch gauge. Hammett says that for 20's 1 3-8 inches is the proper gauge. Tatham says that the gauge he supplied was what he considered the best. On this evidence I disallow the claim. There is, however, another reason why it could not be allowed. Had the gauge been increased in order to get the register number of spindles either the mules must have been made larger or more mules must have been supplied; and it was not the intention of the parties to have the mules either large or more in number than those actually supplied. To have done so would have involved an alteration in the plan.

Too large a proportion of Weft Mules.—In the specification (K) sent out by plaintiff five weft and ten warp mules were asked for. In the contract 16 were agreed to be supplied, one of them to be for spinning finer counts up to 40's to weave fine fabrics. Scott in supplying the 16 gave 10 warp or twist mules and 6 weft mules. It is said that there are too many weft mules; that there ought to have been at the most 4 weft mules, the remaining 12 being warp. Benson says that with 100 looms there ought to have been 13 twist and 3 weft mules (weft mules being about 4½d. cheaper a spindle than twist). Hawarth says that there ought to have been 4 weft and 12 twist mules. When, however, in cross-examination his attention was drawn to the fact that one of the mules was to spin 40's, he says that there would be then only one extra weft mule in case of a breakdown, but that he would not have provided against that for so small a mill, and in re-examination he repeats his opinion that

previous to this suit. The defendants have raised several pleas to their claim and they can there show that they did not take the extras, or that they were not used to replace breakages for which they were liable, or that they did not retain them. The matter at issue in regard to these extras is, as appears from issues 12 and 13 in that suit, directly and substantially in issue there; and so if plaintiffs wished me to go into this matter I could not. My award of Rs. 4,000 for breakages will cover all the expenses incurred by the plaintiffs' company in respect of castings, pipes, wheels, wire chains, and every other thing obtained by them, whether on Scott's account or their own, to replace what was found broken when the machinery was fitted up, and before it began to be worked by the plaintiffs. It is proved in evidence that all the machinery contracted for was erected and finished, and handed over to plaintiffs to work, except one mule and one loom. As regards the loom, it is agreed that the plaintiffs shall keep the parts of this loom and charge the defendants Rs. 150 for the parts now supplied.

On account of the unfinished mule the plaintiffs claim Rs. 170. It appears that some parts of this mule were found broken when the cases were opened. This, however, was not the cause, or was not at any rate the sole cause, of its non-completion. It was not completed because the necessary instituent parts could not be found when wanted, and fresh castings of these parts had to be made. It is proved that these parts were shipped; and Massey says that everything that was required was delivered. Either, therefore, the parts were taken by defendants' men, or they were taken by the plaintiffs' men, the object in both cases being the same, *viz.*, to replace breakages in the other mules, Sukal and Massey both admit that both of these things were done. The claim, therefore, really comes under the head either of breakages or of repairs. The article was supplied, but it could not be completely erected, because some of its parts were broken and others were taken to replace breakages in other machines—breakages that had occurred prior to erection, or that happened after erection in the course of the working of the mules by the plaintiffs' company. The claim, therefore, is disallowed. It falls either under the head of breakages, for which provision has already been made, or under the head of renewals or repairs, under the guarantee clause, for which provision will be made.

Lastly, under this part of the case, I will deal with two other matters—

(1) The claim of the plaintiffs to charge the defendants with the monies spent on the alterations of the boiler seats.

(2) The claim to charge the defendants with the costs of some extra shafting.

I disallowed both these claims.

(1) The alteration was made by DeMonte in direct contravention of the plan, and it is no excuse to say that this was done with Alcock's consent. As a matter of fact, Alcock's letter gave but a conditional assent. He stated the conditions under which there would be no harm in altering the boiler level, and to these conditions DeMonte did not adhere, as is clear from Alcock's evidence.

(2) The extra shafting was only required in consequence of an unauthorized alteration in the length of the mechanics' shop, for which the plaintiffs are solely responsible.

I come now to a consideration of what, as measured by the damages asked for by the plaintiffs in respect thereof, is, perhaps, the most important part of the case—the guarantee given by the defendants in clause C2 of the contract for the good and efficient working of the machinery for a period of two years from the date of completion of the erection thereof. Alcock says that the mill was finally completed in January, 1886. As, however, some little work was done after this, I think the real date must be considered to be some time in the month of March, 1886, when it is shown by the evidence that all the machinery that had been delivered had been erected so far as it could be by the defendants. We have not, however, in this case anything to do with the exact date of completion. It is sufficient to consider whether the machinery worked well and efficiently when erected, and continued to do so up to the date of suit; and if we find these points or either of them in the negative, then only will it be necessary to determine what is the liability of the defendants.

We must depend a good deal upon the evidence of Massey as to the working of the machinery. However unsatisfactory his evidence may be—and no doubt it is open to attack on the ground of contradictions and partnership—it is clear from it that he was, on the whole, well satisfied with the machinery. The production may have been at times short, but that was on account of the unskilfulness of the work-people employed and the bad quality of the cotton supplied. He also had not proper mixing accommodation. He says that the engines and boilers were erected and completed and got to work with everything in good order, and that before he put the cotton through the machines he tried them, and found them correct and in good working order. No doubt, as I have before said, owing to the delay in the erection, some of the articles were damaged, and many of them required to be cleaned and repaired, and perhaps some were even then not quite as good as when new; but when the fitting up of the machinery was completed, I have no hesitation in holding that the machinery did work well and efficiently. The things found wanting had been supplied, and Massey himself says that with Scott, which took place in July, all the articles wanted to complete the machinery, or replace what wanted replacing; and that he received the whole of them. Neither Wilkinson nor Benson nor Hammett, who are the only witnesses on the side of the plaintiffs, who saw the mill at work, say in so many words that the machinery was not working well and efficiently. Assuming that Benson is correct in saying that the Crighton opener was so broken and badly patched that it could not be run at a high speed, and that some top clearers and the bundling presses were also broken and patched. These defects come under the head of breakages, for which, as I have found, the plaintiffs were quite as much, if not more, in fault and liable than the defendants, and do not relate to the efficient working of the machinery in general. Benson has, in my opinion, greatly exaggerated for the worse the things he saw. The sides only of the Crighton opener were broken, and they were repaired by having wrought iron plates affixed, so that, as Scott says, it was stronger and even better than when new. He offered to put new sides, but plaintiffs were satisfied, and did not insist on having them. Hammett, in his report, made no mention even of the Crighton opener being broken. He said that it was shaking itself to pieces, owing to not having been refixed, and that, no doubt, was the true reason of its shaking condition, for the breaking of the sides could in no way effect its working. Edwards and Lamb both considered the machinery very good, and say it would work Jubbulpore cotton as well as any machinery ever made. Massey says: "With the cotton I had to deal with 2 to 2½ ozs. per spindle would be a good average production for 20's. I do not think the production would have been more if the machinery had been by any other maker. See also Tatham's evidence, p. 143, and Redfern's p. 290. In their report the directors of the plaintiffs' company say they are quite satisfied that the working of the mill will compare favourably with that of any other mill. Ali Ahmed says that personally he was satisfied of this; and it is a fact that no objection was taken to the machinery before the present suit. Even if, however, I have found that the machinery did not work as efficiently as it might have been expected to have done, I should have had to consider how far the plaintiffs' negligence—a breach of contract in respect of the completion of their building—had not contributed to this result. Exposure to rain and damp would materially injure all machinery, especially some parts of this machinery. It would injure the card clothing so as to affect production. It must have done so in the present case to some extent, and that it has not done so more I can only attribute to the care that was taken in cleaning and repairing it before erection. With regard, however, to many of the defects noticed by the witnesses who examined the mill, I must hold the plaintiffs directly responsible, in consequence of their neglect of a most important part of their duty. It is a well-known fact that all new machinery in a mill should, after working some time, be levelled and tightened up. Massey says that he wanted to do this, but that Sukal said he was not to. Why Sukal should have given such a foolish order, if he really did give it, I know not, but it is a fact that the machinery was not re-set or even tightened up when any part of it became loose. Hammett says that any sensible manager would have fixed the Crighton opener tight at once. He also observed that the fixing of the mule ends were loose, and that the foundations of the frames and mules were not kept in repair. Lamb reports the same. It was clearly the duty of the plaintiff to see all these things, and if they neglected this duty, the machinery, or rather the production, suffered, they must bear the consequences. They cannot cast the blame on the defendants and their machinery. As one piece of evidence out of many, which shows that it was not the machinery which was at fault. I will take the evidence of Delchand Singhai. He says that he gets two kinds of yarn from plaintiffs' mill, a good kind and a bad kind. He distinguishes them—the former as the production of the machinery recently added by the plaintiffs', the latter as the production of Tatham's machinery supplied by defendants. Sukal, however, says that all the yarn they sell is made from Scott's machinery, and that the quality of yarn is better as and when they use better cotton, and that it is also improved lately, because they understand the mixing of the cotton better.

This reply of Sukal furnishes clearly the solution of the whole case. The plaintiffs contracted for and obtained machinery adapted to spin 20's, and which would spin 20's, as well as any machinery of the time would from cotton such as they exhibit samples of; but when they got the machinery they put it to spin very inferior cotton, such as it was an impossibility for any machinery to spin 20's from with advantage, and they soon found this out. They discovered about the same time that with modern improvements it was possible to obtain special class of machinery which might spin 10's with advantage, even from the bad cotton they had. They have, therefore, taken advantage of the absence in the specification as to counts, and have brought this suit in the hope of obtaining that machinery which they are now of opinion they ought to have contracted for in the beginning. The facts, however, stand clear. They were supplied with precisely the machinery they wished at the time and contracted for, and that that machinery will and does spin their cotton and any other cotton, as well as any machinery of the same kind and date by any other maker would. If the actual amount of production be taken as the standard by which to judge of the efficiency of the machinery, the result will, in my opinion, be the same. I take it as proved that with the cotton the plaintiffs had, they could not, with any machinery, expect a higher production than 4½ ozs. of 20's a spindle. Taylor, in fact says that with the samples (R. T. 44 to 47) a production of 4 ozs. a spindle will be good. Scott, who is admitted even by the plaintiffs to well know the Jubbulpore cotton and its capabilities of being open, calls a production of 4½ozs. of 20's in the Mofussil with machinery of 1883, a splendid production. Hammett says that with all the improved machinery at his command at the date of his examination he produces about 5½ ozs., but that with the older machinery the production was 4½ to 4⅝ ozs., that was in Bombay; and there is always a little less production in the Mofussil. When the plaintiffs' mill started by reason of the unskilfulness of the workmen and the bad cotton, the production was only 2 to 2½ ozs., per spindle; but Massey says that it would not have been more under the same conditions had the machinery been by any other maker. It is also said that Massey was not a good spinner, and did not know how to make the best of the machinery. This may or may not be the case, but it is clear that the machinery was not in fault, for Sukal says the present production is 4 ozs., per spindle, which is a very good outturn, and it is reasonable to suppose that it will even improve more than that with increased knowledge and better workmen. The production sheets of the company show the same. On some day mule produces an average of 4½ ozs. a spindle. If it can do this one day, it can do the same every day under the same condition. Yet I find that the production of the same mule varies as much as from 4½ to 1½ ozs. It is clear that the lesser production is not the fault of the mule, but of the conditions under which the plaintiffs work it.

I find, therefore, that the guarantee given by Scott (1) of delivery in efficient working condition, (2) of well and property, planting and erecting, and (3) of good and efficient working, are proved to have been fulfilled. It is, however, inevitable that in the course of the two years' working for which Scott guaranteed the machinery, some breakages must have occurred which the defendants are bound to replace. Tatham says breakages occur daily. Indeed, it appears from his evidence that it is better in making the machinery to allow for some parts giving way in order to prevent more important parts being broken in their stead. It was in order in some measure to provide for these remarks that Scott must have sent out a large quantity of extras, and no doubt these were used for the purpose. I have already given my reasons for holding that I cannot in this suit go into the question as to whether Scott can recover from plaintiffs anything for these extras. The amount, however, for which the defendants are liable under Scott's guarantee in respect of the breakages in the course of working can be determined, and I am expressly asked to determine it. I apprehend that if it becomes necessary to take accounts between the parties as to this there will be no great difficulty in so doing. Defendants are liable for renewals of articles worn out or broken in course of working, where the breakage is not shown to have been caused by any negligence or carelessness on the part of the plaintiffs' workmen, or by defects in the building. For the result of such negligence *ex. gr.* such as Massey mentions, the plaintiffs are themselves responsible. There were several things worn out in working connected with the engines, for these defendants will be liable, since Scott did not supply the proper lubricators. The taking, however, of these accounts will involve both time and expense, and I would put it to the parties if it would not be better to agree upon some sum which would represent the value of the renewals for which the defendants are liable. I think that on the evidence of Alcock, as to the value of the breakages in the Fleming Mill, some sum might be settled. I would suggest that Rs. 3,000 might be taken as the amount to be credtied to the plaintiffs on this head.

There are two articles which the plaintiffs seek to include in the above category of renewals, but which, I hold, must be excluded thereform; they are the Belting and the Card Clothing. I have already found that the guarantee in clause C D extends only to the machinery and not to the stores, articles, and things. Belting and card clothing are proved not to be included within the term "machinery"; but to come under the head of stores, there was, therefore, no guarantee given in respect of them. Even, however, if it be assumed that a guarantee was given, I could not hold the defendants liable—because these articles were damaged not in fair use by wear and tear, but in consequence of the plaintiffs own default. The articles, when supplied, came, as I have found, within the terms of clause C, of the contract, being brand new and of the best material. They were found, if not immediately, within a very few months after use, to be worn out, damaged, and useless, and had to be replaced by fresh. This result is shown most conclusively by the evidence, to be due not to any inherent defect or weakness in their construction, but to their having been exposed to damp and rain, both before or after erection, as to have become weak, rotten, and rusty. The cases in which they were packed were kept about in Jubbulpore for some twenty months. It is true that DeMonte wrote to Alcock to keep some of the cases of card clothing in Bombay; but it is not shown that at this time the cases had not been sent off, and Alcock says that he had no place in which to keep them if the letter had come in time to detain the cases. The house in which they were stored—if, indeed, they were stored there at all—was not entirely water-tight. The mill-roof was not wholly finished when the monsoon of 1885 broke, and in June of that year, while the work of erecting the machinery was in progress, the rain came into the building and flooded the whole place. Massey says that even after the skylights had been put on, the roof leaked and that the gutters also not being laid level let water into the mill. They were also, it seems, allowed to become choked by the *debris* of the building, which caused another overflow. All these exposures to rain and damp ruined the clothing and damaged the belting. DeMonte says he found a lot of leather articles that had been packed in a cylinder perfectly rotten in 1884. Massey says that the clothing of three carding engines had been destroyed in the monsoon, and that he had to order new card clothing for ten doffers and ten cylinders, to replace that which had been spoiled by the water. The injurious effect of damp on belting and on card clothing is deposed to by Lees, as well as by Massey, Hammett, Edwards, and Alcock. I cannot, therefore, hold that the defendants are under any obligation to replace these stores. The question whether the condition contained in clause C3 of the contract has been fulfilled or not has practically been decided by the foregoing decisions and a very few additional remarks are necessary thereon. In consequence of the delay in the completion of the building a proper general erection of the machinery was impossible. A contractor ought to find the building complete, ready swept, clean and garnished for his erection, in which case there is no doubt that the statement of Massey, fully borne out as it is by both Scott and Alcock, would be absolutely correct, *viz.*, that it would not have taken more than five months at the longest to erect the whole of the machinery, and it stands to reason that in such a case the machinery would have been all in good order. As it was, the defendants' men have to erect machinery under the greatest difficulties, a machine here and machine there, as and when the plaintiffs gave them accommodation. Plaintiffs also were so urgent to commence work, that the work of spinning and weaving was carried on simultaneously with the work of erection. As each machine was completed it was handed over to the plaintiffs, and I see in this case no reason to doubt the truth of Massey's statement, that each was tested by him and found to be correct and in good working order before taken over to the plaintiffs. We have seen how the engines were taken over, and the rest of the machinery appears to have been taken over in a similar manner. Inspection by an expert of the whole was thus impossible, and was at this time at least waived by the plaintiffs, who preferred to work machines rather than have them inspected, for any delay in the erection of the machinery and for the non-erection of the loom, and non-completion of the mule the defendants cannot be held responsible, caused, as they were, by the plaintiffs' own default. I hold, therefore, that at the date of suit the plaintiffs have shown no right to retain the Rs. 30,000 mentioned in Clause A 3 of the contract, the machinery before that time having been successfully worked by the plaintiffs. There is a special ground put forward by the defendants, under which they say that the plaintiffs are not entitled to retain this money and the shares, which has to be disposed of, and can here be most conveniently considered. They say that in June, 1886, there was a meeting of the directors on the one side and of Scott and his people on the other side, at which it was agreed that the company should finish erection of the machinery, keeping such parts only of the non-erected loom as they chose; that Scott should supply 750 spindles and 32 roller-stands, the company returning the 750 crooked spindles; that the company should take the mill over as a complete affair, and hold the contract fully performed; that Ali Ahmed should go through the accounts and settle the items in dispute within a month; and that the company should take over for a valuation such of Scott's stores as they desired to have. Evidence on both sides has been given in respect to this agreement. No judge can help remarking, as regards this and other matters in dispute, that neither Goculdas nor Russell have been called as witnesses by the plaintiffs. The forgetfulness of Ali Ahmed about the terms of the agreement is very suspicious. Sukal admits the interview and the promise by Scott to provide the spindles and stands, which were afterwards supplied. He admits also, that it was agreed that the disputed accounts should be referred to Ali Ahmed. The one most material part of all he denies, *viz.*, the agreement on the part of the plaintiffs' company to take over the machinery, and consider the contract completely fulfilled. Unsatisfactory as the evidence is to prove this negative, I am obliged to hold that the affirmative of the proposition is not proved by the defendants. Undoubtedly, Scott undertook on his part to supply the extra stands and spindles, and I think that he did this on the understanding that no further demands for additional machinery should be made on him. These articles were the only things reported by Massey on 21st June to be required, and there was at that time no apparent reason why the plaintiffs should ask for more. At the same time there was a great controversy raging as to whether the things that had been supplied were complete and sufficient, and I cannot understand by the light of after events the plaintiffs abandoning this contention. Possibly it was agreed that this should be settled by Ali Ahmed. Possibly it was left to Ali Ahmed to call in an expert to assist him in the matter; but in any case I cannot hold that it was at that time agreed that the machinery should be finally accepted, and all the provisions of the contract considered satisfied. The very fact that Scott does not allude to this alleged acceptance in any subsequent letter is, in my opinion, fatal to the defendants' present contention. Had there been such an acceptance he must have mentioned it in his letter of the 18th October, he would never have been silent as to it, and relied on an acceptance of another kind and another date. As in some way corroboratory of my supposition, that everything was left to Ali Ahmed to settle, it is noteworthy that for a long time after the agreement there seems to have been no controversy between the parties. Scott was getting out the articles he had promised to supply, and both were waiting for Ali Ahmed's decision. In July plaintiffs asked Scott to agree to a month's further time being allowed to Ali Ahmed to enable him to go through the accounts. The ground alleged that he had not sufficient time was not true, but that the letter shows that at that time there was no intention on the part of the plaintiffs to dispute Scott's right to be paid something or to make any such claims, as are made in this suit. The only dispute there was upon the accounts, to the items in the accounts for 1885 and 1886, sent in by the plaintiffs, to which defendants objected, and to the items in the defendants' accounts to which the plaintiffs objected. These disputed items related mainly to the cost of purchase of parts of machinery, of sheltering and carting the machinery, of heating the building, of altering the boiler seats, and of charges for freight, salaries, and repairs. The agreement, however, was not kept to. No award was made by Ali Ahmed, and inasmuch as I have found that full acceptance of the machinery by defendants was not one of the terms thereof, may be left out of consideration altogether in the decision of this case.

I have now decided all the points at issue in this case on a full consideration of the evidence adduced respecting them. Much of this evidence I have set out, but there is far more which, for obvious reasons I have omitted from my written judgment, though not from my attentive consideration. I am now in a position to take the various parts of the plaintiffs' claim and see how far they can be sustained.

1. The claim for Rs. 49,071-14-5 being the price of sufficient additional preparatory machinery to make the mill efficient. None of this can be sustained, there having been no contract by the defendant to supply such.

2. A claim for Rs. 41,000, being the loss sustained by plaintiffs in consequence of not having been supplied with sufficient preparatory machinery, the effect of which was that the cotton they had purchased was left unused, and at the end of 1886 was worth so much less than the then market price. This claim must be wholly disallowed, the plaintiffs having been supplied with all the preparatory machinery they were entitled to under the contract. Damages cannot be claimed in respect of a breach of contract that has not occurred.

3. A claim for Rs. 31,600, being moneys alleged to have been advanced by plaintiffs on defendants' accounts to their men at Jubbulpore, and also in payment of freight and of the expenses in erecting the machinery. This matter must be referred to a Commissioner to take the accounts of the parties thereon, and to determine how much is due to the plaintiffs. I can only decide the general principles, *viz.*, that the defendants are not liable for the wages, &c., of the men when not employed on the fitting-up and erection of the machinery; are not liable for the cost of medical attendance on these men; are not liable for the cost of carriage of fire-bricks, lime, and other materials and articles used in the construction of the building; are not liable for the amount of the special account for carting and sheltering the machinery; are not liable for the cost of the pipes and apparatus put up either to heat or to bring water to the building; and are liable only for the cost of fitting and erecting the machinery, and for the charges necessary and incidental thereto.

4. A claim of a large sum of money, the exact amount, however, of which has not been given, as the value of machinery agreed to be supplied, but not supplied. In respect of this claim I award the following only:—

Lubricators, Rs. 185-6-0
Engine counter, Rs. 80-5-0
Steam and vacuum gauges, Rs. 75-12-0.
Fencing, Rs. 150.
Covering pipes, Rs. 200.
Zinc drippers, Rs. 15.
Roller motions on mules, Rs. 420.

Difference in value between a 52-inch and a 60-inch loom, Rs. 30=Rs. 1,156-7.

Allowance for loom not erected, Rs. 150=Rs. 1,306-7-0

5. A claim of Rs. 50,000 as damages suffered by reason of the inferiority of yarn and cloth produced, the loss is estimated at from 2 to 3 annas on each 10lb. bundle of yarn. This claim is wholly disallowed. The inferiority of the yarn—if there was any inferiority at all—was not caused by any fault in the machinery.

6. A claim of Rs. 1,92,000, being the profit that plaintiffs calculated they would have made in the two years of working, had the machinery been good enough to enable them to produce of 10's and 16's on average of 9 ozs. a spindle, I have found that there was no bad or imperfect working of the machinery, and, therefore, the whole of this claim must be disallowed.

7. And last a claim of Rs. 1,93,400 under the alleged guarantee of 10 per cent. profits for the first two years of working. No such having been proved to have been given the whole of this claim must also be disallowed.

Turning now back to the issues I record findings as below:—

1. In the affirmative, defendants having abandoned the contention.
2. In the negative.
3. In the negative.
4. In the negative.
5. In the affirmative.
6. In the negative,
7. In the negative
8. In the affirmative.
9. In the negative.
10. In the negative.
11. This cannot be directed till the accounts are taken; for the present it can be found in the negative. It is, however, a useless issue, raised like some others, not in order to the decision of some relevant point, but merely to deny the correctness of any statement made by the plaintiffs.
12. In the affirmative, but the amount can only be determined after accounts are taken.
13. In the affirmative.
14. Clause 1 in the affirmative; clause 2 in the the negative.
15. In the affirmative.
16. In the affirmative.
17. Clause 1 may be affirmatively found, but clause 2 in the negative.
18. In the affirmative, except as to items specified in judgment (ante p. 189).
19. In the negative.
20. In the negative, except as found under issue 18.
21. Defendants are liable up to the date of the plaintiffs taking delivery at Jubbulpore and after that the plaintiffs are liable: much damage was caused by the plaintiffs' neglect to protect the machinery and properly shelter it.
22. Plaintiffs are entitled to Rs. 4,000 for breakages prior to erection.

Rs. 3,000 for renewals in two years of working.

Rs. 1,306-7 for deficiencies in supply and to whatever may be found due on account of advances, &c.

They have with them Rs. 60,000 of the defendants' money, Rs. 30,000 in cash and Rs. 30,000 in shares. They, therefore, clearly will not be entitled to a decree for anything, but only to be allowed to set off something against this.

Note.—Case to be set down for special minutes of decree this day fortnight, in hope that plaintiffs will accept the Rs. 3,000 for renewals, and that parties will agree on some sum to be due on account.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at
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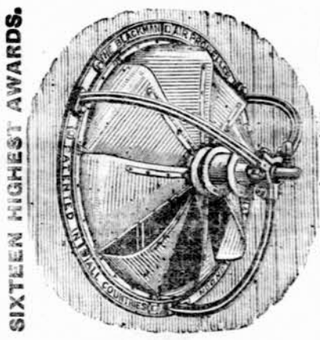
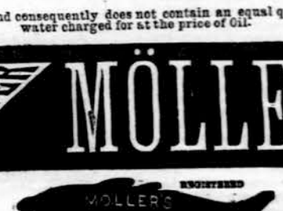
SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE BLACKMAN
Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.
THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.
If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.
BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD., 63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsule Process.


MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, pleasant one's
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

NOTICE.
It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.
THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE
and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.
No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

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THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & C°, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & C°; *Bombay*: Kemp & C°; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & C°, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(Guarantee Three Years.)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

BEETHAM'S -AND- GLYCERINE CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Menist's Perfect Pebble* SPECTACLES it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class as noted below.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary, we supply Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair.

Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

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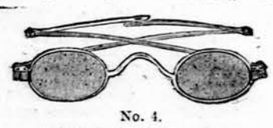
SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 45
„ Silver	„ 25
„ Steel	„ 16
Gold, ordinary Pebbles	Rs. 40
Silver „ „	„ 18, & 22
Steel „ „	„ 6, 8, & 10
Nickel „ „	„ 8



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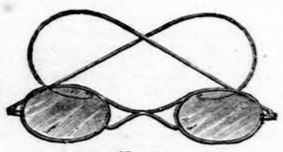
TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 55
„ Silver	„ 28
„ Steel	„ 16
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 45
Silver „ „	„ 22
Steel „ „	„ 8 & 10
Nickel „ „	„ 8



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Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 45
Silver „ „	„ 25
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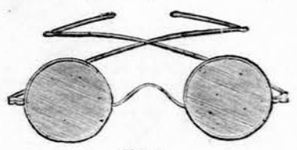
Silver „ „	„ 22
Steel „ „	„ 8
Nickel „ „	„ 8



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SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 60
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Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 50
Silver „ „	„ 25
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(of various Patterns).

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Steel „	„ 16
Tortoise-shell, Gold-mounted	„ 30
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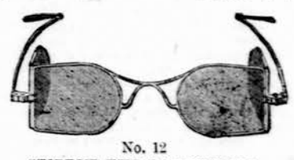
Silver „ „	„ 20
Steel „ „	„ 10

No. 10.
GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES (Neutral Tint).

Gold	Rs. 60
Silver	„ 30
Steel	„ 6
„ Cheaper quality	„ 3

No. 11.
GLARE AND DUST PROTECTORS
(for Railway Travelling).

Gold, flat neutral Tint Lenses	Rs. 85
Silver „ „	„ 35
Steel, best quality	„ 12
„ 2nd „	„ 8
„ 3rd „	„ 5



No. 12
STIRRUP EYE PRESERVERS
(with Gauze or Glass sides).

Gold, with straight or hook sides	Rs. 45
„ Turn pins	„ 50
Silver, Turn pin or Single	„ 25
Steel	„ 8 to 10
Nickel	„ 8

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Renovates, Hardens, and Maintains the Polish of Old and the New Furniture in its original brilliancy. Does the Work in Half the Time.

PICKERING'S FURNITURE POLISH

Rapidly Polishes. Works quite dry. Is Odourless, Lasting. Does not mark. Does the Work with Half the Labour.

NOT AFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR STORAGE.
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers, **J. PICKERING & SONS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.**
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off **Fevers** and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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